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Triples, Fluxes, and Strings

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Abstract

We study string compactifications with sixteen supersymmetries. The moduli space for these compactifications becomes quite intricate in lower dimensions, partly because there are many different irreducible components. We focus primarily, but not exclusively, on compactifications to seven or more dimensions. These vacua can be realized in a number ways: the perturbative constructions we study include toroidal compactifications of the heterotic/type I strings, asymmetric orbifolds, and orientifolds. In addition, we describe less conventional M and F theory compactifications on smooth spaces. The last class of vacua considered are compactifications on singular spaces with non-trivial discrete fluxes.

We find a number of new components in the string moduli space. Contained in some of these components are M theory compactifications with novel kinds of “frozen” singularities. We are naturally led to conjecture the existence of new dualities relating spaces with different singular geometries and fluxes. As our study of these vacua unfolds, we also learn about additional topics including: F theory on spaces without section, automorphisms of del Pezzo surfaces, and novel physics (and puzzles) from equivariant K-theory. Lastly, we comment on how the data we gain about the M theory three-form might be interpreted.

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1 Introduction and Summary

The moduli space of supersymmetric string compactifications is an immensely complicated object. One of the aspects that we might hope to understand are the discrete choices that characterize disconnected components of the moduli space. We shall focus on string compactifications with sixteen supersymmetries. Familiar examples of such compactifications are the heterotic string on a torus and M theory on a $K3$ surface. With this much supersymmetry, the moduli space cannot be lifted by space-time superpotentials. The number of distinct components in the string moduli space can, however, change as we compactify to lower dimensions. For example, when compactified on a circle, there is a new component in the moduli space of the heterotic string which contains the CHL string [1, 2].

We shall primarily, but not exclusively, focus on compactifications to 7 or more dimensions. Our goal is to describe the different components of the string moduli space in each dimension. We also describe the various dual ways in which a given space-time theory can be realized in string theory or in M theory, its non-perturbative, mysterious completion. Down to 7 dimensions, it seems quite likely that our study of the string moduli space captures all the distinct components. However, a proof must await a deeper understanding of M theory. As we analyze the various components of the string moduli space, we will learn about new phenomena in string theory and some interesting mathematical relations. Many of the results we describe call for a deeper analysis, or suggest natural paths for further study. There are also tantalizing hints of how we might correctly treat the M theory 3-form. Some of these hints suggest relations between the 3-form and E_8 gauge bundles which are somewhat reminiscent of [3, 4]. In the remainder of the introduction, we shall outline our results.

In the following section, we begin by describing the classification of flat bundles on a torus. While this might seem trivial at first sight, there are actually interesting new components in the moduli space of flat connections on T^3 , and on higher-dimensional tori. On T^3 , these new components correspond to “triples” of commuting flat connections which are not connected to the trivial connection—the case with no Wilson line. If we pick a connection in a given component of the moduli space, we can compute its Chern–Simons invariant. This is constant over a given component of the moduli space and actually uniquely characterizes each component of the moduli space. These new components in the gauge theory moduli space are the basis for a new set of components in the moduli space of the heterotic string on T^3 . Our discussion of these heterotic/type I toroidal compactifications begins with a discussion of anomaly cancellation conditions, and continues with a study of asymmetric orbifold realizations together with the structure of the moduli space for these new components.

Let us summarize our findings: in 9 dimensions, we find only the 2 known components in the heterotic/type I string moduli space. The “standard” component unifies the conventional $E_8 \times E_8$ string together with the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ heterotic/type I string. It is important for us to note that the gauge group for the $E_8 \times E_8$ string is actually $(E_8 \times E_8) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$, as explained in section 2.1.1.¹ The other component contains the CHL string. In 8 dimensions, we still have the standard component. There is still only one other component which now contains both the CHL string and the compactification of the type I string with no vector structure. The interesting new physics appears in 7 dimensions where we find 6 components in the moduli space. These components can be labeled by a cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_m for $m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$. This cyclic group appears naturally in the construction of the \mathbb{Z}_m -triple for an E_8 gauge bundle. Like the CHL string, these new components have reduced rank and interesting space-time gauge groups like F_4 and G_2 . The $m = 1$ case is just the standard compactification of the heterotic string, while the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple contains the CHL string in its moduli space.

We then proceed in section 2.4.2 to describe duality chains relating heterotic compactifications with different gauge bundles. These chains generalize the usual T-duality relating the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ and $E_8 \times E_8$ string on S^1 . In some cases, we follow these chains all the way down to 5 dimensions finding new relations as we descend. The relations involve “quadruples” and “quintuples” which are analogues of triples for T^4 and T^5 . Unfortunately, the classification of gauge bundles on tori of dimension greater than 3 is unknown. This is an

¹Nevertheless, throughout this paper we use the common nomenclature, “ $E_8 \times E_8$ string.”

outstanding open question. In section 2.4.4, we conclude our discussion of the heterotic string by describing an intriguing connection between the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple and a Hořava–Witten style construction of the $E_8 \times E_8$ string with background 3-form flux.

In section 3, we turn to orientifold string vacua. Proceeding again dimension by dimension, we find only the two previously known components in 9 dimensions: the first is the standard component containing the type I string. The second is the $(+, -)$ orientifold which contains no D-branes and has no enhanced gauge symmetry. We use $+$ to refer to an O^+ plane, $-$ to refer to an O^- plane, and $-'$ to refer to an O^- plane with a single stuck D-brane. This notation and our conventions are explained more fully in section 3. This is a new component in the string moduli space beyond those with a dual heterotic description. In 8 dimensions, we find three components: the standard one, the orientifold realization of type I with no vector structure and the compactification of the $(+, -)$ orientifold which is the $(+, +, -, -)$ orientifold. Again, there is only one new component beyond those already described.

In 7 dimensions, we again find new physics. The compactifications of the 8-dimensional constructions give three components. However, there is now an interesting subtlety with the case of $(+^4, -^4)$. We can imagine arranging the 8 orientifold planes on the vertices of a cube. However, there are 2 distinct ways of arranging the orientifold planes which are not diffeomorphic. The first arrangement is the one obtained by compactifying $(+, -)$ on T^2 . The four $+$ planes lie on a single face of the cube. The $-$ planes lie on the four vertices of the opposite face. If we exchange one adjacent pair of $+$ and $-$ planes, we find an inequivalent configuration. As perturbative string compactifications, we show that these two configurations are inequivalent.² Whether these orientifolds are distinct non-perturbatively is more subtle to determine, and we comment on this in section 4.6.1. This question of how we order the orientifold planes continues to be important in lower-dimensional compactifications. Therefore, there are two new components in the moduli space of perturbative string compactifications to 7 dimensions. We also give evidence against the existence of an $O6^{-'}$ plane—a conclusion arrived at independently using different arguments in [6].

In dimensions below 7, our classification of orientifold configurations is no longer complete. However, we find evidence for a number of interesting relations including a 6-dimensional duality between $(+^{\prime 4}, -^{\prime 12})$ and a quadruple compactification of type I with no vector structure. We also find evidence for a 5-dimensional equivalence between $(-^{\prime 32})$

²An interesting paper with a similar conclusion appeared shortly after our paper [5].

and $(+^{16}, -^{16})$. There are a host of open questions concerning the complete classification of orientifold configurations below 7 dimensions, the action of S-duality etc.

In section 4, we turn to M and F theory compactifications. Our starting point is 6-dimensional M theory compactifications without flux. The compactifications we study are on spaces of the form $(Z \times S^1)/G$ where $Z = K3$ or T^4 and G is a discrete group acting freely. For $Z = K3$, the choice of groups G has been classified by Nikulin. In our M theory context, the possible choices are $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$ with $m = 1, \dots, 8$, while for $Z = T^4$, $G = \mathbb{Z}_n$ with $n = 2, 3, 4, 6$. We describe both the lattices for these compactifications and the singularities of Z/G . Only some of these M theory compactifications can be lifted to 7-dimensional F theory compactifications. For $Z = K3$, the cases $m = 1, \dots, 6$ lift to new 7-dimensional theories which are dual descriptions of the heterotic triples constructed in section 2. It seems worth mentioning that studying D3-brane probes on these backgrounds, along the lines of [7–12], should be interesting.

All of the $Z = T^4$ theories lift to 7 dimensions. The case $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ is another description of the compactified $(+, -)$ orientifold while the 3 remaining cases are new components in the string theory moduli space. We also point out the existence of a new F theory vacuum in 6 dimensions associated with $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$. In studying these vacua and their dual realizations, we arrive at a natural interpretation of F theory compactifications *without* section [13]: the type IIB circle which should decompactify under M theory/F theory duality as the volume of the elliptic fiber on the M-theory side goes to zero has a non-trivial twist. On decompactifying the circle, the twist becomes irrelevant and we gain additional degrees of freedom beyond those that we might have expected. The F theory compactification then “attaches” to a larger moduli space.

We proceed in section 4.3.2 to study del Pezzo surfaces with automorphisms. We show that the list of possible automorphisms of del Pezzo surfaces is classified by exactly the same data that classifies commuting triples of E_8 . This is naturally suggested by the existence of F theory duals for the heterotic triples, and confirmed by direct analysis. This also suggests a possible way of classifying E_8 bundles on higher-dimensional tori using a purely geometric analysis. We also recover our heterotic anomaly matching condition directly from the geometric analysis.

Compactifications with flux are the next topic of discussion. In section 4.4, we start by describing type IIA compactifications on quotient spaces Z/G with RR 1-form flux. These arise by reducing M theory on $(Z \times S^1)/G$ to type IIA on the S^1 fiber. These models generalize the 6-dimensional Schwarz–Sen model which is dual to the 6-dimensional CHL string [14]. We begin by describing equivariant line bundles on T^4 and the computation of

the relevant equivariant cohomology groups. This approach is naturally suggested from our geometric M theory starting point. We then proceed to explain in what sense the 1-form flux is actually localized at the singularities of T^4/G by studying the local holonomies for these bundles. We then generalize our discussion to the case of singular $K3$ surfaces. This gives us a technique for finding the group of 1-form fluxes given the sublattice of vanishing cycles of the singular $K3$ surface.

The description of RR charges and fields in type II string theory seems to involve K-theory rather than cohomology, at least at zero string coupling. In section 4.5, we study torsion RR 1-form and 3-form fluxes on orbifolds from the perspective of equivariant K-theory. Our analysis is for local singularities of the form \mathbb{C}^2/G . As usual, to preserve supersymmetry, G should lead to singularities of ADE -type. A torsion 1-form RR flux can be measured by a D0-brane, while a 3-form RR flux can be measured by a D2-brane. In both cases, the D-brane acquires an additional phase factor in the string theory path-integral. We describe how this phase can be computed for a given flux in terms of a reduced eta-invariant for the virtual bundle representing the flux.

The group of RR 1-form fluxes (modulo higher fluxes in a sense explained in section 4.5) is given by $H^1(G, U(1))$ which agrees with the result from equivariant cohomology. This is reassuring since we expect to be able to trust a straightforward analysis of fluxes for type II backgrounds that descend from *purely* geometric M theory compactifications. The case of RR 3-form flux is more interesting: with vanishing 1-form flux, we find that the group of 3-form fluxes is given by $H^3(G, U(1))$. However, the full group of 1-form and 3-form fluxes exhibits an unusual additive structure. The physical interpretation of this effect is that 3-brane flux can be induced by the presence of 1-brane flux: the 3-brane flux has a shifted quantization law. It might be possible to verify this from a dual description, perhaps one involving branes along the lines of [15]. This is quite critical because our later results suggest that it is far from clear that equivariant K-theory is the right framework even in string theory. For example, from equivariant K-theory, we find \mathbb{Z}_{120} as the group of RR 3-form fluxes supported by an E_8 singularity. Are all of these fluxes actually possible, or are some choices inconsistent?

In section 4.5.5, we present an alternate algebraic method for computing the desired K-theory quotients. The groups arrived at via this method confirm the results obtained from the reduced eta-invariant approach.

In section 4.6, we turn to the issue of M theory compactifications with flux. We are immediately met by the challenge of not knowing the correct framework in which to study the M theory 3-form. This is a basic problem for smooth compactifications. In our case,

the problem is only compounded by the fact that our compactifications involve singular geometries. The only previously known case is that of a D_{4+n} singularity which comes in two flavors: a conventional resolvable singularity with space-time gauge group $SO(8+2n)$, and a partially frozen variety with gauge group $Sp(n)$ [16, 17]. The D_4 frozen singularity appears in the M theory description of $O6^+$ planes. In section 4.6.1, we argue that our new 7-dimensional components in the string moduli space imply the existence of frozen variants of E_6 , E_7 and E_8 singularities. Each of these singularities can support a variety of fluxes with different associated space-time gauge groups. For example, E_8 comes in 5 frozen, or partially frozen, variants. This result is starkly different from what we might expect, for example, from equivariant K-theory.

We propose M theory duals for our new 7-dimensional heterotic models, and for our new 7-dimensional F theory models. The M theory duals are on singular $K3$ surfaces with various combinations of frozen D and E singularities. We then proceed to argue for the existence of dualities that map type IIA compactifications on singular spaces with RR 1-form flux to type IIA compactifications on spaces with completely different sets of singularities and RR 3-form flux.

In section 4.6.2, we turn to the possibility that 3-form flux could be described by equivariant cohomology—perhaps with additional consistency conditions from equations of motion, or anomalies. We describe the computation of the relevant equivariant cohomology group using T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 as an example. Section 4.6.3 extends our discussion of 1-form holonomies to torsion 3-form fluxes. Working under the premise that the physical choices for 3-form flux form a subset of choices predicted by equivariant cohomology, we study the global orbifold $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ in section 4.6.4. This orbifold has 2 D_4 singularities, and we show that there is a choice of flux with holonomies localized at those singularities. This is a natural concrete proposal for the M theory dual of the 7-dimensional CHL string.

We turn to some puzzles in matching M theory with type IIA in section 4.6.5. These puzzles involve the spectrum of 2-branes computed both in M theory and type IIA. A generalization of the Freed–Witten anomaly [18] for D2-branes resolves the puzzle and leads us to speculate about a generalization of the anomaly in the context of K-theory. In section 4.6.6, we present some comments on the framework in which the M theory 3-form should be studied. Using a line of reasoning suggested by anomalies in wrapped branes, we are actually able to reproduce our list of frozen singularities. This is quite exciting, although the arguments are preliminary, and leave many (interesting) unresolved questions. The final section concludes with a brief summary of known F theory compactifications with flux. We find no new models beyond those previously studied.

Heterotic description	Orientifold description	M theory on K3 with frozen singularities of type	F theory compactified on
“standard component”	$(-^8)$	smooth $K3$	$K3 \times S^1$
\mathbb{Z}_2 triple CHL string no vector structure	$(-^6, +^2)$	$D_4 \oplus D_4$	$(K3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$
\mathbb{Z}_3 triple		$E_6 \oplus E_6$	$(K3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_3$
\mathbb{Z}_4 triple		$E_7 \oplus E_7$	$(K3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_4$
\mathbb{Z}_5 triple		$E_8 \oplus E_8$	$(K3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_5$
\mathbb{Z}_6 triple		$E_8 \oplus E_8$	$(K3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_6$
	$(-^4, +^4)_1$	$(D_4)^4$	$(T^4 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$
	$(-^4, +^4)_2$		
		$(E_6)^3$	$(T^4 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_3$
		$D_4 \oplus E_7 \oplus E_7$	$(T^4 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_4$
		$D_4 \oplus E_6 \oplus E_8$	$(T^4 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_6$

Table 1: A summary of 7-dimensional string theories with 16 supercharges.

As a guide for the reader, we summarize our results on the moduli space of 7-dimensional string compactifications in table 1. This includes a listing of all (known) dual ways of realizing a given component of the moduli space.

2 The Heterotic/Type I String on a Torus

2.1 Gauge bundles on a torus

Let us begin by reviewing the choice of gauge bundles on tori. While we need specific results only for the case of an E_8 or $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ bundle, we shall include some general comments independent of the choice gauge group. For a more detailed review of this topic as well as further references, see [19]. We want our gauge fields to have zero curvature. This ensures that when we turn to string theory, they contribute nothing to the energy. A flat connection of Yang–Mills theory with gauge group G on T^n is specified by a set of n

commuting elements of G , denoted Ω_i . These Wilson lines, which specify the holonomies around the n non-trivial cycles of the torus, are not unique. The same classical vacuum is also described by any other choice Ω'_i obtained by a global gauge transformation,

$$\Omega'_i = g \Omega_i g^{-1}.$$

Classifying all flat connections on T^n with gauge group G therefore amounts to classifying all sets of commuting elements in G up to simultaneous conjugation in G .

The simplest way to construct a set of commuting elements is as follows: exponentiating the Cartan subalgebra of G gives a maximal torus T_G , which is an abelian subgroup of G . By choosing our $\Omega_i \in T_G$, we obtain a flat connection on T^n . For particular groups like $G = SU(N)$ or $G = Sp(N)$, all flat connections are gauge equivalent to a flat connection with holonomies on a maximal torus, for any n . However, in general the moduli space of flat connections contains additional components beyond the one containing the trivial connection. This insight was crucial in resolving some puzzles about counting vacua in four-dimensional gauge theory [17, 20–25].

How do we describe the component of the moduli space containing the trivial connection? With all n holonomies on a maximal torus, we can use a gauge transformation to set the corresponding gauge potentials A_i to constant elements of the Cartan subalgebra. The centraliser of this connection—the subgroup of G commuting with each Ω_i —clearly contains the maximal torus as a subgroup. Therefore the rank of the centraliser of this flat connection equals the rank of G . We can characterize elements of the Cartan subalgebra by vectors on the space \mathbb{R}^r with r the rank of G . To represent our n holonomies, we can therefore choose n vectors \mathbf{a}_i where we identify vectors that differ by elements of the coroot lattice. This identification simply corresponds to quotienting out periodic gauge transformations. The resulting moduli space is then compact. Lastly, we can conjugate each Ω_i simultaneously by elements of the normalizer of T_G . This corresponds to further quotienting our moduli space by the action of the Weyl group \mathcal{W} on each vector \mathbf{a}_i , simultaneously. In later applications to string theory, we shall deal exclusively with simply-laced groups where we can normalize the roots to have length $\sqrt{2}$. The roots and coroots can then be identified. As an example, let us take the familiar case of $SU(N)$ for which the moduli space is $(T^{N-1})^n / \mathcal{W}$.

For other components of the moduli space, we typically have a reduction of the rank of the centraliser of a flat connection. It is clear in this case that we cannot simultaneously conjugate all holonomies into a maximal torus. However, it is possible to gauge transform to a set where each holonomy Ω_i can be written as the product of two commuting elements.

One element is on a maximal torus while the second element implements a discrete transformation: either an outer automorphism, or a Weyl reflection. Let us now consider the possibilities for various choices of n .

2.1.1 Bundles on S^1

A flat connection on a circle is specified by a single holonomy Ω . The topological types of bundles over S^1 are in natural one-to-one correspondence with $\pi_0(G)$. If Ω is in a component G_c of G connected to the identity, then we can always choose a maximal torus T_G containing Ω . The rank of the centraliser of Ω then equals the rank of G . To find something new, we require a component of G not connected to the identity. It is clear that conjugation with Ω maps G_c to itself. Therefore Ω represents an automorphism of G_c and because $\Omega \notin G_c$, it is an outer automorphism. In order to realize a holonomy which acts as an outer automorphism of G_c , the gauge group G must be disconnected. The gauge group G typically takes the form $G = G_c \rtimes \Gamma$ where Γ is a finite group (acting by outer automorphisms) and \rtimes denotes semi-direct product.

The outer automorphisms of a compact, simple, connected, and simply-connected Lie group are in correspondence with the symmetries of its Dynkin diagram. The only compact, connected, and simply-connected simple Lie groups with outer automorphisms are $SU(N)$, $Spin(2N)$ and E_6 . These outer automorphisms permute the nodes of the Dynkin diagram. Thus, gauge theories with gauge groups $SU(N) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ for $N > 2$, $Spin(8) \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_3$, $Spin(2N) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ for $N > 4$, and $E_6 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ all admit non-trivial bundles over S^1 .

The abelian group $U(1) = SO(2)$ admits an outer automorphism. The group manifold $U(1)$ is a circle and the outer automorphism acts by reflection on the circle. It can be represented as complex conjugation on $U(1)$, or as an element of $O(2)$ with $\det = -1$ when $G_c = SO(2)$. For the gauge group we take $G = U(1) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2 = O(2)$.

A group G with a subgroup containing multiple isomorphic factors gives another example. There are outer automorphisms which permute the isomorphic factors.

Turning to the cases of interest to us, we note that $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ does not have an outer automorphism, although $Spin(32)$ does. The group $Spin(32)$ has two isomorphic spin representations that are interchanged by its outer automorphism. Only one of these spin representations is present in $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$, and therefore the outer automorphism of $Spin(32)$ does not descend to a symmetry of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

Although E_8 itself does not admit any outer automorphisms, the product $E_8 \times E_8$ has two isomorphic factors and therefore has an outer automorphism exchanging the two E_8

factors. Compactifying $(E_8 \times E_8) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ gauge theory on a circle with holonomy interchanging the two E_8 factors leads to a theory that has rank reduced by 8 because the group elements invariant under the holonomy must be symmetric in the two E_8 factors. This construction is the one employed in [2] in their realisation of the 9-dimensional CHL theory [1].

2.1.2 Bundles on T^2

A flat connection on T^2 is specified by two commuting holonomies. Let us first dispense with some simple extensions of our prior discussion. We can always pick two holonomies, Ω_i , on a maximal torus of G . A second possibility is to have an outer automorphism, as in our S^1 discussion, as one holonomy and a group element left invariant by this automorphism as a second holonomy.

The next question we should ask is whether gauge bundles can have any non-trivial topological types on T^2 . The first obstruction is measured by an element of $H^1(T^2; \pi_0(G))$ as we discussed in section 2.1.1. Let us assume that G is connected so this obstruction is trivial. A non-trivial topological type then requires a non-simply-connected group. For E_8 , there are therefore no non-trivial choices. However, for $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ there is a non-trivial choice. We begin with a general discussion about how this topological choice comes about. Take G to be connected but pick a holonomy Ω_1 for one cycle that has a disconnected centraliser $Z(\Omega_1)$. Elements of the disconnected part of $Z(\Omega_1)$ map the connected part to itself, and are allowed choices for the second holonomy Ω_2 . For simplicity, take $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$. By dimensional reduction on the first circle with holonomy Ω_1 , we may regard this as a theory with gauge group $Z(\Omega_1)$ on the remaining S^1 . Therefore this is to some extent the same as our previous example. This is the situation that occurs for 't Hooft's twisted boundary conditions [26].

The group G should be non-abelian since we require a disconnected centraliser for $\Omega_1 \in G$. Let us assume that G is simple. A theorem by Bott, as quoted in [22, 24], states that the centraliser of any element from a simple and simply-connected group is connected. Therefore G should be a non-simply-connected group. Examples of non-simply-connected groups include $SU(n)$, $Sp(n)$, $Spin(n)$, E_6 and E_7 quotiented by a non-trivial subgroup Z of their centers. Let us denote the simply-connected cover of G by \tilde{G} . The allowed representations of the gauge group are then restricted to those which represent Z by the identity element. We can now choose holonomies which commute in G but commute to a non-trivial element in the kernel of $\tilde{G} \rightarrow G$ [27]. The obstruction for lifting G bundles to \tilde{G} bundles is measured by a characteristic class $\tilde{w}_2 \in H^2(T^2, Z_{\tilde{G}}/Z_G)$, where $Z_{\tilde{G}}$ and Z_G are

the centres of \tilde{G} and G , respectively.

More explicitly for the case of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$, there is one choice, measured by a generalized second Stiefel–Whitney class, which determines whether the compactification does or does not have “vector structure” [17, 28]. The case of no vector structure corresponds to taking Wilson lines, (Ω_1, Ω_2) , which commute to the non-trivial element in the kernel of the map $Spin(32) \rightarrow Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. In the component without vector structure, the rank is reduced by 8. This is our only discrete choice on T^2 .

2.1.3 Bundles on T^3

The simplest way to construct commuting triples is to pick an element of the maximal torus that commutes with two holonomies constructed with the methods that we just described. Again, this is essentially a dimensional reduction of our prior discussion. However, we shall meet new possibilities on T^3 .

For the groups E_8 and $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$, compactification on T^3 introduces no additional topological choice beyond the choice of the generalized Stiefel–Whitney class in $H^2(T^3, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Up to automorphisms of T^3 , there are two topological types for the case of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$: Bundles of trivial class which are liftable to $Spin(32)$, and non-liftable bundles. If we choose coordinates (x_1, x_2, x_3) for T^3 , we can always choose these non-trivial bundles to be unliftable on the T^2 parametrized by (x_1, x_2) and liftable on all other two-tori. For E_8 bundles, there are no non-trivial topological choices.

Even after fixing this topological choice, there is the possibility of additional components in the moduli space of flat connections. For example, in the case with trivial generalized Stiefel–Whitney class, these additional components consist of connections with three holonomies, Ω_i , which commute but which are not connected by a path of flat connections to the trivial connection.

Let us again begin by framing our discussion in more general terms, before turning to the special groups of interest to us. Let G be simply connected. Pick an element Ω_1 with centraliser $Z(\Omega_1)$ so that $Z(\Omega_1)$ contains a semisimple part $Z_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ that is not simply-connected. We can then choose holonomies Ω_2 and Ω_3 from $Z_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ that obey twisted boundary conditions: they commute in $Z_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ but their lifts $\tilde{\Omega}_2$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_3$ to the simply-connected cover $\tilde{Z}_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ do not commute. In this way, we achieve rank reduction even in a connected and simply-connected group. The groups $Spin(n > 7)$ and all exceptional groups have non-trivial triples of this kind [17, 20–24].

If G is not simply-connected (but still semisimple), it is also possible in specific cases

to choose an element Ω_1 with centraliser $Z(\Omega_1)$ such that the semisimple part $Z_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ has a fundamental group strictly larger than the fundamental group of G . Then we can pick elements Ω_2 and Ω_3 from $Z_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ so that their lifts $\tilde{\Omega}_2$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_3$ to the simply-connected cover $\tilde{Z}_{ss}(\Omega_1)$ commute up to an element that is not contained in the fundamental group of G . Compactifying with Ω_1 , Ω_2 and Ω_3 as holonomies leads to rank reduced theories, but the rank reduction can be larger than would be the case for a compactification with twisted boundary conditions on a two-torus and a third holonomy from the maximal torus.

The various possible flat connections are characterised by two sets of data: first, the topological type of the bundle measured by the generalized Stiefel–Whitney class. Second, for a fixed topological choice, there can be different components of the moduli space. An important characteristic of a connection A in some component of the moduli space is its Chern–Simons invariant which is defined by,

$$\int_{T^3} CS(A) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 h} \int_{T^3} \text{tr} \left(AdA + \frac{2}{3} A^3 \right), \quad (1)$$

where h is the dual Coxeter number. The Chern–Simons (CS) invariant is well-defined in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} and is constant over a connected component of the moduli space. These invariants, which have been computed for all simple groups in [24], are typically rational for non-trivial components³. A key result is that these components can be distinguished by their CS invariant [24]. In fact, fixing the generalized Stiefel–Whitney class, CS embeds the set of components of the moduli space of a fixed type into \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . By the order of a component k , we mean the order of its CS invariant in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} .

Tables 2 and 3 summarize the structure of the moduli space for E_8 and $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. In the latter case, we include both bundles with and without vector structure. Note that there are 12 distinct components for E_8 and 6 for $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The Chern–Simons invariants of a component of order k are of the form n/k with $1 \leq n \leq k$ and n relatively prime to k . There is exactly one component of order k for each such n . For example in the E_8 case, there are 2 components with $k = 6$. We can distinguish these two components by their CS invariants which are $1/6$ and $5/6 \bmod \mathbb{Z}$, respectively. Denoting the moduli space of flat connections on T^3 of a given topological type by \mathcal{M} and letting X be a component of \mathcal{M} , we note that [24]

$$\sum_{X \in \mathcal{M}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \dim(X) + 1 \right) = h.$$

Since there are no topological choices for $E_8 \times E_8$, all solutions are characterized by the CS invariant for each E_8 factor. The case of integer CS invariant corresponds to no rank

³Those that do not contain the trivial connection.

Order of the Component	Maximal Unbroken Gauge Groups	Degeneracy	Dimension
1	E_8	1	24
2	F_4, C_4	1	12
3	G_2	2	6
4	A_1	2	3
5	$\{e\}$	4	0
6	$\{e\}$	2	0

Table 2: The structure of the moduli space for E_8 .

Order of Component	Maximal Unbroken Gauge Groups	Degeneracy	Dimension	(No) Vector Structure
1	D_{16}	1	48	VS
2	B_{12}	1	36	VS
2	$D_n \times C_m, n + m = 8$	2	24	NVS
4	$B_n \times C_m, n + m = 5$	2	15	NVS

Table 3: The structure of the moduli space for $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

reduction. For $CS = \frac{1}{2}$, the rank is reduced by 4, $CS = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ give a rank reduction of 6, $CS = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$ give a rank reduction of 7, while $CS = (\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6})$ give a rank reduction of 8. For $E_8 \times E_8$ we therefore have 144 different combinations with possible rank reductions of 0, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Note that for an $E_8 \times E_8$ bundle where both factors have identical triples, we can further impose the CHL outer automorphism on one of the holonomies leading to rank reductions of 12, 14, 15 and 16. The moduli space of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ is slightly more intricate, but as we shall see in section 2.2, we do not require a detailed description of the non-trivial components in the moduli space beyond the usual no vector structure compactification with $CS = 0$.

2.1.4 Bundles on T^4

As usual, we can extend our prior discussion to the case of T^4 in a simple way. We add a circle to T^3 and choose the holonomy around the circle to lie in the maximal torus of G , and commute with the other holonomies. However, there are again new possibilities that cannot be obtained this way. Beyond T^3 , there is no complete analysis for the general case so we shall restrict ourselves to examples which naturally arise in string theory.

Let us begin our discussion with $Spin(32)$. We note that the group $Spin(32)$ admits

holonomies that break the group to a subgroup of the form $Spin(2N) \times Spin(2N') \times G$, where $N, N' \geq 4$ and G is some product of $U(n)$ -factors, possibly not semisimple, of rank $16 - N - N'$. In fact the semisimple part of this subgroup is two-fold connected so we should include a quotient by some \mathbb{Z}_2 ; however, we will ignore this subtlety since it plays no role in our current considerations. The point is that *both* $Spin(2N)$ and $Spin(2N')$ have non-trivial triples. We may therefore construct $Spin(32)$ holonomies that implement a triple in each subgroup. This leads to a non-trivial quadruple. It results in a rank reduction of 8 which is twice the reduction of a triple. We also note that the CS invariants defined for any sub-three-torus of T^4 are always integer.

A similar construction can be applied to the case of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ without vector structure. Pick a holonomy that breaks the group to a subgroup $Spin(2N) \times Spin(2N') \times G$, where $N, N' \geq 6$ and G is some (possibly not semisimple) group of rank $16 - N - N'$. We have again ignored the topology of the subgroup. We imposed the restriction $N, N' \geq 6$ because $Spin(2N \geq 12)$ admits triples without vector structure that lead to rank reduction beyond the reduction that follows from no vector structure [24, 29]. Constructing such a triple in each of the factors of $Spin(2N) \times Spin(2N')$ leads to two possibilities with rank reduction 14. One of these has a half-integer CS invariant on a three-torus, but the other has integer CS on all sub-three-tori. We shall meet these gauge bundles when we discuss orientifold constructions in section 3.

A new topological possibility that occurs when compactifying $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ without vector structure on T^4 was briefly described in [17]. Recall that the class \tilde{w}_2 is an element of $H^2(T^4, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2^6$. The new possibility appears when \tilde{w}_2 , viewed as an antisymmetric 4×4 matrix, has maximal rank. This happens precisely when $\tilde{w}_2^2 \neq 0$. Such bundles have no vector structure over two complementary two-tori. The orientifold realization of this type of bundle was discussed in [17].

Thus for $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ bundles on T^4 , we encounter altogether three new types of bundles. On the other hand, for E_8 or $E_8 \times E_8$ no new bundles appear, since neither E_8 nor $E_8 \times E_8$ admit non-trivial quadruples.

2.1.5 Bundles on T^5

A T^5 compactification can be achieved in the usual trivial way: add a circle to T^4 with a holonomy from the maximal torus chosen to commute with the other holonomies. For the groups of interest to us, there are some interesting new possibilities to which we now turn.

The group $Spin(32)$ has an element with centraliser $(Spin(16) \times Spin(16))/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The

group $Spin(16)$ admits a non-trivial quadruple [22]. The argument proceeds along the lines sketched for $Spin(32)$: the group $Spin(16)$ has elements that have as centraliser $(Spin(8) \times Spin(8))/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Since $Spin(8)$ is among the groups that have a non-trivial triple, we construct one in each factor of $Spin(8) \times Spin(8)$. This results in a non-trivial quadruple of $Spin(16)$. Constructing a non-trivial quadruple in each factor of the $Spin(16) \times Spin(16) \supset Spin(32)$ leads in turn to a non-trivial quintuple for $Spin(32)$. For this case, the rank reduction is complete and equals 16.

On the other hand, the group E_8 has an element that has as its centraliser $Spin(16)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Constructing a non-trivial quadruple in $Spin(16)$ leads to a non-trivial quintuple in E_8 , with a complete rank reduction of 8. For an $E_8 \times E_8$ bundle on T^5 , we can embed a quintuple in one or both E_8 -factors. This leads to rank reductions of 8 and 16, respectively.

2.2 Anomaly cancellation

2.2.1 A perturbative argument

Our primary interest is in constructing consistent string compactifications. We need to know which of the many possible gauge bundle configurations actually give anomaly-free compactifications. The issue can be addressed from multiple perspectives. Let us begin with the familiar heterotic/type I anomaly cancellation conditions. Let us phrase our discussion in the language of the heterotic string. Up to irrelevant coefficients, the NS-NS H -field of the heterotic string satisfies,

$$H = dB + CS(\omega) - CS(A), \quad (2)$$

where ω is the spin connection, and A is the connection for either an $E_8 \times E_8$ or $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ bundle. For a toroidal compactification, $CS(\omega)$ vanishes. For a flat geometry to remain a solution of string theory, the H -field cannot have energy which would warp the background geometry. This requirement can only be satisfied if the H -field is torsion or trivial in cohomology. On T^3 , there is no possibility for torsion so the H -field must be trivial. Integrating equation (2) over T^3 leads to the requirement that the total CS invariant for A vanish.

Anomaly cancellation therefore rules out all the components in table 3 with non-vanishing CS invariant. We are left with two $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ compactifications: the component of order one with vector structure, and the component of order two without vector structure but with vanishing CS invariant. Of the 144 possible choices of $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge bundle, only 12 survive. These choices correspond to taking two E_8 gauge bundles with opposite CS invariants.

2.2.2 An M theory argument

For the case of the $E_8 \times E_8$ string, we can revisit anomaly cancellation from the perspective of the strong coupling Hořava–Witten description of M theory on S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 [30]. Let us sketch the argument without worrying about overall constants that are not needed for this argument. In the presence of boundaries at $x^{11} = 0$ and at $x^{11} = \pi$, the definition of the M theory four-form G is modified. The component of G with legs on the torus and a leg on x^{11} satisfies [30],

$$G_{11xyz} \sim \delta(x^{11})CS(A_1) + \delta(x^{11} - \pi)CS(A_2) + \dots, \quad (3)$$

where A_1 and A_2 are connections for the $E_8 \times E_8$ bundle. The terms omitted involve the C -field which is constant on T^3 (see section 2.4.4). For a flat geometry like T^3 , we require that $G/2\pi$ be an integral cohomology class [31]. Integrating eq. (3) over $T^3 \times S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$ then implies that the total CS invariant must cancel between the two E_8 bundles. This is just the strong coupling version of perturbative anomaly cancellation.

2.3 Gauge bundles in string theory

We now turn to a detailed discussion of toroidal compactifications of the heterotic string. While our discussion is in the context of the weakly coupled string, supersymmetry should guarantee that results about moduli spaces remain uncorrected at strong coupling. Since the data specifying perturbative type I compactifications is identical to the data specifying $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ heterotic compactifications, our results also apply to the type I string.

From our prior discussion, we saw that all gauge bundles on a torus can be characterised by commuting holonomies Ω_i which we can write in the form,

$$\Omega_i = \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{a}_i) \Theta_i, \quad (4)$$

where \mathbf{a}_i an element of the Cartan subalgebra. The second factor Θ_i implements a discrete transformation (but may be set to the identity on the group). For the decomposition of the holonomy given in equation (4) to be unambiguous, we demand that the two factors commute with each other. The Θ_i implement automorphisms of the group lattice. These can be either inner automorphisms which constitute the Weyl group, or outer automorphisms. Let us denote the automorphism implemented by Θ_i by θ_i , and note that our requirement of commutativity allows us to choose,

$$\Theta_i^{-1} \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{a}_i) \Theta_i = \exp(2\pi i \theta_i(\mathbf{a}_i)) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{a}_i = \theta_i(\mathbf{a}_i). \quad (5)$$

In string theory, this decomposition of the holonomy into a component on the maximal torus and a discrete part is convenient since the two factors are treated differently in the world-sheet conformal field theory.

The factor representing the maximal torus contribution can be studied within the usual framework of Narain compactification [32,33]. The discrete factor Θ_i can be implemented by the asymmetric orbifold construction [34,35]. Let us first turn to Narain compactifications, postponing the asymmetric orbifold discussion until later in this section.

2.3.1 Holonomy in string theory I: Narain compactification

For simplicity, we will consider the heterotic string theory on a rectangular torus. We therefore set the metric on the torus $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$, and display the radii R_i explicitly. The heterotic NS-NS two-form field B will not enter our considerations so we will set it to zero. The Regge slope α' will eventually enter our discussion so we shall keep it explicit. With these conventions, the momenta of the heterotic string are denoted by:

$$\mathbf{k} = (\mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha'}}, \quad (6)$$

$$k_{iL,R} = \frac{n_i - \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i - \sum_j \frac{w_j}{2} \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j}{R_i} \pm \frac{w_i R_i}{\alpha'}. \quad (7)$$

In these formulae, no summation is implied unless explicitly stated. The vector \mathbf{q} takes values on the lattice $\Gamma_8 \oplus \Gamma_8$ or Γ_{16} for the $E_8 \times E_8$ or the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ heterotic string, respectively. The n_i and w_i are integers corresponding to the momentum and winding numbers, respectively. When rescaled by $\sqrt{\alpha'/2}$, these momenta are dimensionless and take values on an even self-dual lattice $\Gamma_{16+d,d}$.

Restricting to states with w_i equal to zero, the spectrum exhibited in eqs (6) and (7) is that of compactified gauge theory with holonomies parametrised by \mathbf{a}_i . We may take the \mathbf{a}_i used for a specific compactification of Yang–Mills theory as a starting point for discussing a similar compactification of heterotic string theory. However, the string theory spectrum is richer because states with non-zero winding have to be added to the spectrum.

In the decomposition of eqs (6) and (7), the vectors \mathbf{k} correspond to quantum numbers reflecting the group lattice. In gauge and string theory, the group is broken to subgroups by expectation values for the Wilson lines \mathbf{a}_i . In gauge theory, the weight lattices for these subgroups correspond to sublattices of the group lattice—an observation which is crucial to the analysis of [22,24]. This essential point however is not true for string theory! Winding heterotic strings have bosons on their world-sheet that are charged with respect to the

holonomies. Therefore the momenta of these bosons receive corrections reflected in (6). This implies the existence of representations of the gauge group that would not be present in pure gauge theory, where winding modes are absent. In particular, the topology of the unbroken subgroup will be different from the topology that would be deduced from an analysis of the low energy gauge theory. With respect to the use of the phrase “low energy theory,” note that the extra representations can be arbitrarily heavy because they arise from strings that may wrap arbitrarily large circles.

Which compactifications feel this difference between gauge and string theory? Those compactifications with holonomies implementing outer automorphisms are not affected. By construction all \mathbf{a}_i should commute with the outer automorphism. This implies that although there will be extra representations, these representations are invariant under the outer automorphism and therefore cannot obstruct the compactification. In particular, the construction of the CHL string in [2] completely parallels the construction in gauge theory described earlier.

For compactifications with twisted boundary conditions, at least one of the \mathbf{a}_i is not invariant under the action implemented by one of the Θ_j [27] (with $i \neq j$). Instead, we have

$$\theta_j(\mathbf{a}_i) = \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{z}_{ij} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Theta_j^{-1} \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{a}_i) \Theta_j \exp(-2\pi i \mathbf{a}_i) = \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{z}_{ij}). \quad (8)$$

This equation implies that \mathbf{z}_{ij} is a vector on the (co)weight⁴ lattice of the original group, since the commutator on the left hand side should be equal to the identity. The group element Θ_j implements a length preserving (orthogonal) automorphism, and hence \mathbf{a}_i has the same length as $\theta_j(\mathbf{a}_i)$. Putting these facts together, we see that the insertion of winding states not only leads to the introduction of states with group quantum numbers \mathbf{a}_i , but also automatically generates images for these states. Therefore Θ_j is also a symmetry of the string theory. Although the explicit representation content of string and gauge theory are distinct, the constructions are completely parallel so the arguments used in [17] and [36] are not affected.

The construction of triples *is* affected by the extra winding states. Recall that to construct a non-trivial triple, we have to turn on holonomies that leave a non-simply-connected subgroup unbroken, or a subgroup with fundamental group larger than the fundamental group of the original group. The topology of the unbroken subgroup can be deduced from the representation content of the theory, and this is modified by the presence of winding

⁴Actually it is the coweight lattice [27], but since we will discuss string theory with simply-laced groups only, we can identify the coweight lattice with the weight lattice.

states. We will return to this point momentarily.

For constructions of quadruples and quintuples, it is hard to make a general statement. The construction of quadruples and quintuples may be viewed as an inductive process, where triples are constructed in an intermediate step. These triple constructions may be restricted by winding states, but one has to check the topology of the gauge (sub)group case by case.

2.3.2 The topology of subgroups in string theory

We have seen that some gauge theory vacuum configurations cannot be reproduced in string theory. We will now investigate which configurations remain in $E_8 \times E_8$ and $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ string theory for the specific case of triples. This will provide an alternate derivation of the constraints obtained in section 2.2. Recall that we should look for group elements, to be used as holonomies, with a non-simply-connected centraliser.

Our analysis is based on theorem 1 of [22]. Equivalent results can be found in [24]. This theorem states that any element of a simple group can be conjugated into the form,

$$\exp \left(2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^r s_j \omega_j \right), \quad (9)$$

where r is the rank of the group, and the ω_j are the fundamental coweights of the group. The s_j are a set of non-negative numbers satisfying

$$\sum_{j=0} s_j g_j = 1$$

with g_j the root integers. This last relation determines the number s_0 . The theorem further states that the centraliser of this element is obtained by erasing all nodes i for which $s_i \neq 0$ from the extended Dynkin diagram, and adding $U(1)$ factors to complete the rank of the group. The fundamental group π_1 of the centraliser contains \mathbb{Z} factors for the added $U(1)$ factors. In addition, there is a \mathbb{Z}_n where n is the greatest common divisor (gcd) of the coroot integers of the erased roots.

For the non-simple group $E_8 \times E_8$ any element can be conjugated to an element that is a product of two elements of the form (9). Since the group is simply-laced, we will drop the distinction between root and coroot, weight and coweight. Let us first consider one of the E_8 -factors, setting the group element for the other factor to the identity.

If we desire that the centraliser of an element contains an m -fold connected factor with $m \neq 1$, we cannot erase the extended root α_0 which has root integer 1. Therefore, we have

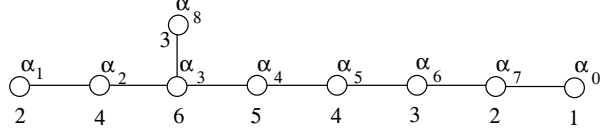


Figure 1: The extended Dynkin diagram of E_8 . The integers are the (co)root integers associated to the respective nodes.

to set $s_0 = 0$. The extended root α_0 will now survive as a root of the subgroup. The simple factor of which α_0 is a root is either $SU(n)$ with $2 \leq n \leq 9$ or $Spin(16)$.

In heterotic string theory, there are winding states on the weight lattice,

$$\sum_{j=1}^8 s_j \omega_j + \text{roots},$$

of the unbroken gauge group. We easily find that,

$$\langle \sum_{j=1}^8 s_j \omega_j, \alpha_0 \rangle = s_0 - 1 = -1, \quad (10)$$

and therefore $\sum_{j=1}^8 s_j \omega_j$ projected onto the subgroup containing α_0 is minus the weight corresponding to the simple root α_0 in the unbroken gauge group. Therefore, there is at least one state, with winding number 1, which transforms in the $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ irreducible representation (the anti-fundamental representation) of an $SU(n)$ factor, or the **16** (the vector representation) of $Spin(16)$. This state is a singlet with respect to other simple factors in the centraliser because $\langle \sum_{j=1}^8 s_j \omega_j, \alpha_i \rangle = s_i = 0$ when α_i is a root of a surviving subgroup. Note that this then implies that the relevant state transforms in a *simply-connected* representation, unless it transforms in the **16** of $Spin(16)$. In this single exceptional case, the vector lattice of $Spin(16)$ has to be added to a group lattice that already contains a spin weight lattice and the root lattice. Again, the result is the lattice of a simply-connected group.

The conclusion then is that in $E_8 \times E_8$ string theory the holonomies that are trivial in one E_8 factor do not give non-simply-connected subgroups at all. Closer inspection shows that the only way to get non-simply-connected subgroups in string theory, is to use holonomies that in gauge theory would break *each* E_8 factor to a group containing a semisimple, non-simply-connected factor. In gauge theory, this would result in a semisimple part with fundamental group $\mathbb{Z}_{n_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{n_2}$. An analysis of the group elements that give rise to such a centraliser shows that in string theory, the semisimple part has fundamental group \mathbb{Z}_n with $n = \gcd(n_1, n_2)$.

It is therefore possible to construct triples in the $E_8 \times E_8$ theory, but of the 144 components of the $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge theory only a set of 12 “diagonal” constructions can be realized in string theory. This is in complete accord with our earlier anomaly cancellation results. A similar analysis can be performed for the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ string. As the techniques involved are the same as for the $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string, we will give fewer details.

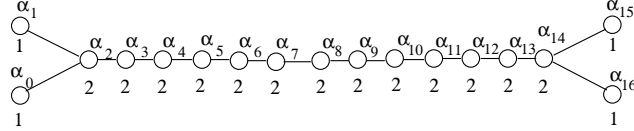


Figure 2: The extended Dynkin diagram of D_{16} ($Spin(32)$). The integers are the (co)root integers associated to the respective nodes.

As remarked before, the standard compactifications with and without vector structure are not obstructed in any way. Let us first consider the gauge theory triple in $Spin(32)$ with vector structure. It is not hard to show that it is impossible to construct this triple in string theory because there is no element that gives a centraliser with non-simply-connected semisimple part in $Spin(32)$. There are elements that have a centraliser with non-simply-connected semisimple part in $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$, but this is because the group itself is not simply-connected, and therefore results in compactifications without vector structure rather than a triple with vector structure.

Moving to compactifications without vector structure, let us first note that $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ has a non-trivial center which is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 . We need two holonomies to encode the absence of vector structure. The third holonomy has to commute with the other two, but is otherwise unrestricted. In particular, if Ω is an allowed choice, then so is $z\Omega$, z being the non-trivial centre element in the centre of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. These two choices are represented as points in two disconnected components which have an identical structure.

The element z is represented by the identity in the vector representation of $Spin(32)$. In particular, the two components mentioned above cannot be distinguished by their holonomies in $SO(32)$, and have an identical orientifold description [29]. This degeneracy should not persist in a consistent string theory, and indeed it does not. As an example, set Ω to the identity. Then Ω has $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ as its centraliser. On the other hand, for $\Omega = z = \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{a}_i)$, with \mathbf{a}_i on the vector weight lattice, the centraliser in gauge theory would also be $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$; but in string theory it turns out to be⁵ $Spin(32)$ —a simply

⁵We are ignoring the Kaluza–Klein gauge bosons here.

connected group! It therefore destroys the possibility for absence of vector structure. By continuation, we see that the degeneracy is completely lifted, and only one of the degenerate components survives.

For gauge theory on T^3 with $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ gauge group, and absence of vector structure, two more components exist. One may construct holonomies parametrising these components by the methods of [24] as mentioned earlier, or with an alternative approach [29]. Attempting to construct these holonomies in heterotic string theory does not lead to flat bundles. These choices therefore are not realized in toroidally compactified string theory.

2.3.3 Holonomy in string theory II: asymmetric orbifolds

Having dealt with the intricacies of Narain compactification, we should now implement the discrete transformations Θ_j appearing in equation (4). This can be done by means of the asymmetric orbifold construction [34,35]. We will briefly review the general formalism and then apply it to our problem.

Essentially by definition, an asymmetric orbifold uses the fact that the left and right-moving degrees of freedom on the world-sheet are largely independent. The orbifold group can therefore have a different action on the left and right-movers. For heterotic strings, where left and right-movers live on different spaces, this possibility is quite natural. Let us use P_L (P_R) to denote the left-moving (right-moving) momenta of the heterotic string. The group elements g of the orbifold group act separately on the left and right-moving momenta since mixing left and right-movers typically leads to inconsistencies. The action of g consists of a combination of a rotation θ_L and a translation a_L acting on the left-moving sector. Similarly, a rotation θ_R and translation a_R acting on the right-movers. The action of g on states in the Hilbert space takes the form,

$$g|P_L, P_R\rangle = e^{2\pi i(P_L \cdot a_L - P_R \cdot a_R)}|\theta_L P_L, \theta_R P_R\rangle. \quad (11)$$

The orbifold construction leads to untwisted and twisted sectors in the theory. In the untwisted sector, describing states invariant under the orbifold action, we encounter (in the partition function) a sum over a lattice I which is the sublattice of $\Gamma_{16+d,d}$ invariant under rotations by θ . In the twisted sector, we find a lattice $I^* + a^*$, where I^* is the lattice dual to I and a^* is the orthogonal projection of $a = (a_L, a_R)$ onto I [34].

The left- and right-moving sectors of the closed string are not completely independent. The constraint of level matching connects both sectors. This constraint leads to consistency conditions on the asymmetric orbifold. Let the group element g have finite order n . The eigenvalues of θ_L are then of the form $\exp(2\pi i r_i/n)$, $i = 1, \dots, 19$, while $\exp(2\pi i s_i/n)$,

$i = 1, 2, 3$ are the eigenvalues of θ_R . The consistency conditions for n odd are:

$$\sum_i r_i^2 = (na^*)^2 \mod n. \quad (12)$$

For even n , this condition is replaced by a more stringent one. There are supplementary conditions,

$$\sum_i r_i^2 = (na^*)^2 \mod 2n, \quad (13)$$

$$\sum_i s_i = 0 \mod 2, \quad v \theta_B^{n/2} v = 0 \mod 2. \quad (14)$$

The last condition should hold for any $v \in \Gamma_{16+d,d}$, where θ_B is a block diagonal matrix with θ_L and θ_R on the diagonal.

In our applications, the asymmetric orbifold construction will be used to implement outer automorphisms, or Weyl reflections on the gauge group. Since the gauge group comes from left-moving excitations, we set $\theta_R = 1$ and drop the subscript on $\theta_L = \theta$. This conforms with notation used in previous sections. Notice that the first condition in (14) is trivialized.

The shifts $a_{L,R}$ will be interpreted as physical translations. We therefore take a minimal lightlike vector in a $\Gamma_{1,1}$ sublattice, divide it by n , and identify the shifts (a_L, a_R) with the components of that resulting vector. There is only one ambiguity in this prescription: there is the possibility of a relative sign between the components a_L and a_R (there is another overall sign corresponding to a parity transformation). The difference in sign comes from the choice of fractionalizing either the winding numbers, or fractionalizing the momenta. Both choices are related by a T-duality. We shall return to this point later. In the following discussion, we fractionalise the winding numbers because this has an obvious space-time interpretation.

After quotienting string theory by g , we obtain a theory with a clear geometric interpretation. Traversing the cycle on the spatial torus in the direction of (a_L, a_R) gives a holonomy implementing a Weyl reflection or an outer automorphism (see also [2, 36]). We have now gathered all the elements needed to construct the orbifolds.

2.3.4 Triples in string theory

In this section, we present an analysis of some non-trivial heterotic compactifications on a 3-torus. For non-trivial compactifications on lower-dimensional tori, we refer the reader to [2, 36].

Since we earlier ruled out the existence of triples in $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ string theory, we deal exclusively with the $E_8 \times E_8$ theory in this section. Our previous analysis combined with results in E_8 gauge theory [19, 21–24] lead us to expect non-trivial triples for which one holonomy implements a Weyl reflection generating a cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_m with $m = 2, 3, 4, 5$ or 6.

In this section, we will construct asymmetric orbifolds for special choices of holonomy. The extension to the general case will be delayed until section 2.4. Our choice will be to embed the holonomies for the \mathbb{Z}_m -triples in “minimal” subgroups of E_8 . These are the smallest simply-laced subgroups that contain a \mathbb{Z}_m -triple. This choice can be motivated along the lines sketched in [22]. The maximal torus of the group has a subtorus T that commutes with the triple. The centraliser of T is a product of T with a semisimple group C . This semisimple group C is the “minimal” subgroup which we require. For E_8 gauge theory, $C = D_4, E_6, E_7, E_8$ or E_8 for the \mathbb{Z}_m -triple with $m = 2, 3, 4, 5$ or 6, respectively. For $E_8 \times E_8$ string theory, we find that $C = D_4 \times D_4$, etc. The subtorus T corresponds to surviving moduli, so we can interpret the group C as representing eliminated moduli. Our choice is dictated by the desire to make C manifest in the construction. The entries from the list of possible C ’s will reappear later in our paper.

The holonomies are essentially fixed by the decision to embed them in a “minimal” subgroup. The only remaining freedom corresponds to global gauge transformations, or equivalently, lattice symmetries of the heterotic string. Triples embedded in these subgroups have a number of convenient properties. One is that all three holonomies are conjugate to each other [24], which implies that they have the same set of eigenvalues in every representation of the gauge group. Further, from the minimality property, it follows that these eigenvalues are of the form $\exp(2\pi i n/m)$ where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ [21, 23]. This is convenient for checking the asymmetric orbifold consistency conditions (12), (13) and (14). Additional properties will emerge in the construction.

Let us now specify values for some of the quantities appearing in the formulae for the momenta, (6) and (7). We work on a 3-torus so $i = 1, 2, 3$. We will turn on holonomies in the 1 and 2-directions, and use direction 3 for the shift accompanying the orbifold projection. The holonomy in this direction, \mathbf{a}_3 , will be set to zero for the moment. In equation (7), the inner products $\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$ appear. Since the holonomies at the relevant point in moduli space are conjugate to each other, we see that

$$\mathbf{a}_1^2 = \mathbf{a}_2^2.$$

Let us introduce the notation $\mathbf{a}_i = (\tilde{a}_i^I, \tilde{a}_i^{II})$ to display the Wilson lines in the ‘first’ (I),

and ‘second’ (II) E_8 factor. It is convenient to set $\mathbf{a}_1 = (\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_1)$ and $\mathbf{a}_2 = (\tilde{a}_2, -\tilde{a}_2)$. This eliminates the inner product $\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_2$ from our formulae, leaving only diagonal terms in the spatial momenta. We will use an orbifold projection that is symmetric in both E_8 factors. Notice that in this way, we implement the prescription that the contributions of each E_8 factor to the Chern–Simons invariant cancel each other. There are other ways of implementing this constraint; for example, by choosing \mathbf{a}_1 and \mathbf{a}_2 symmetric in both factors, and choosing opposite orbifold projections in the two E_8 ’s. This would leave us with off-diagonal terms in the momenta, and we consider this less convenient. Nevertheless, it should provide equivalent results.

The value of $\mathbf{a}_1^2 = \mathbf{a}_2^2$ can be found in various ways. In the setup we have chosen, the holonomy parametrized by \mathbf{a}_1 eliminates only one node from each E_8 extended Dynkin diagram, and from the discussion around eq. (9), it follows that \mathbf{a}_1 is of the form $(\omega_j h_j^{-1}, \omega_j h_j^{-1})$. Here ω_j is the (co)weight and h_j the (co)root integer associated to the node.⁶ We now easily find \mathbf{a}_i^2 by noting that the weight can be expanded in the simple roots,

$$\omega_i = \sum_k p_i^k \alpha_k.$$

It is then trivial to show that $\mathbf{a}_i^2 = 2p_i^i/(h_i)^2$ (no summation implied), where p_i^i is a diagonal element of the inverse Cartan matrix. For the cases under consideration, we find that $\mathbf{a}_i^2 = 2(m-1)/m$.⁷

Combining these conventions and results, we find the momenta for the compactified heterotic string *before the orbifold projection*:

$$\mathbf{k} = (\mathbf{q} + \sum_{i=1,2} w_i \mathbf{a}_i) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha'}}, \quad (15)$$

$$k_{iL,R} = \frac{mn_i - m\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i - w_i(m-1)}{mR_i} \pm \frac{w_i R_i}{\alpha'}, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (16)$$

$$k_{3L,R} = \frac{n_3}{R_3} \pm \frac{w_3 R_3}{\alpha'}. \quad (17)$$

Because of the eigenvalues of the holonomies, $\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i$ is always a multiple of $1/m$. Therefore, the combination $mn_i - m\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i - w_i(m-1)$ is always an integer, and actually can take any integer value.

We have now arrived at the point where we want to perform the orbifold construction. From the gauge theory interpretation of the theory, we should be confident that orbifolding

⁶For $m < 5$, there seem to be more options but only one corresponds to a minimal triple.

⁷It can be proven that this is the minimal value that \mathbf{a}_i^2 can have for an m -triple. This provides another invariant way of characterising these holonomies.

will lead to a consistent theory. Nevertheless, we shall verify that the theory given by equations (15), (16) and (17) has the right symmetries, and that the orbifold operation obeys the consistency conditions (12), (13) and (14).

The orbifolding operation consists of a shift a , and a transformation θ acting on the gauge part of the lattice. The transformation θ is an element of the Weyl group of $E_8 \times E_8$. Since the rank of $E_8 \times E_8$ is 16, the Weyl group is a discrete subgroup of the orthogonal group $O(16)$. As discussed before, the requirement of commuting holonomies does not necessarily mean that $\theta(\mathbf{a}_i)$ is equal to \mathbf{a}_i , but rather implies the weaker condition (8) where \mathbf{z}_{ij} is some lattice vector. There is some ambiguity in the choice of \mathbf{z}_{ij} , but in the cases of non-trivial commuting triples, the lattice vector cannot be set equal zero. The choice $\mathbf{z}_{ij} = 0$ corresponds to a trivial triple, which should be equivalent to a conventional Narain compactified theory.

To see that the lattice has the right symmetry, we construct the image of a vector with labels $(\mathbf{q}, n_i, w_i, n_3, w_3)$. There should exist a vector labelled by $(\mathbf{q}', n'_i, w'_i, n'_3, w'_3)$ with $\mathbf{q}' = \theta(\mathbf{q} + w_1\mathbf{a}_1 + w_2\mathbf{a}_2)$. We expect existence for generic radii of the spacial torus which implies $w_i = w'_i$, $w_3 = w'_3$ and $n_3 = n'_3$. We are therefore led to the equations,

$$\mathbf{q}' = \theta(\mathbf{q}) + w_1(\theta(\mathbf{a}_1) - \mathbf{a}_1) + w_2(\theta(\mathbf{a}_2) - \mathbf{a}_2), \quad (18)$$

$$n'_i - \mathbf{q}' \cdot \mathbf{a}_i = n_i - \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (19)$$

Equation (18) is consistent by construction since both the left and right hand side contain lattice vectors only. We still have to verify that $(\mathbf{q}' - \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{a}_i$ is an integer for $i = 1, 2$. We will show that both $(\theta(\mathbf{q}) - \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{a}_i$ and $(\theta(\mathbf{a}_i) - \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$ are integers, and hence (19) always has a solution.

The quantity $(\theta(\mathbf{a}_i) - \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$ is actually zero for $i \neq j$ because of the specific choice of $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$, and because θ is symmetric in both E_8 factors. We remarked previously that $\theta(\mathbf{a}_i) - \mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{z}_i$ for some lattice vector \mathbf{z}_i . Then $(\theta(\mathbf{a}_i))^2 = \mathbf{a}_i^2 = \mathbf{z}_i^2 + 2\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{z}_i + \mathbf{a}_i^2$, where use was made of the fact that $\theta \in O(16)$. Since \mathbf{z}_i is on an even lattice, it immediately follows that $\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{z}_i$ is an integer. Finally, rewriting $(\theta(\mathbf{q}) - \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{a}_i$ as $(\theta^{-1}(\mathbf{a}_i) - \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot \mathbf{q}$, we notice that this is an inner product between two lattice vectors, and hence also integer. Therefore an image point always exists.

For the orbifold consistency conditions (12) and (13), we need the eigenvalues r_i of θ . These can be obtained from group theory [21–24] and are listed in table 4. We set the shift a to a light-like vector so $(a^*)^2$ is always zero. In all cases, the orbifold consistency conditions are satisfied. For future use, we remark that the eigenvalues and multiplicities appearing in table 4 are identical to the eigenvalues and multiplicities of automorphisms

m	2	3		4			5				6				
r_i	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
multiplicity	8	6	6	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2

Table 4: Eigenvalues $r_i \neq 0$ for the \mathbb{Z}_m orbifolds

K3 [37].

The last condition that we need to check is the second condition of eq. (14). It can be shown that this leads to the same condition for $n = 2, 4, 6$ (compare with table 4). In all cases $\theta_B^{n/2}$ is a matrix that reflects 8 orthogonal roots. It is then easily checked that (14) is satisfied.

With the table of eigenvalues, it is also easy to calculate the zero-point energies for the twisted sector(s). An eigenvalue r_i contributes,

$$\frac{1}{48} - \frac{1}{16} \left(2 \frac{r_i}{m} - 1 \right)^2 \quad (20)$$

to the zero-point energy. A periodic boson has $r_i = 0$, and hence contributes $-\frac{1}{24}$. Summing all contributions leads to a remarkably simple result: the zero point energies are $-1/m$ for the twisted sector(s) of the \mathbb{Z}_m -orbifold. With all the requirements checked, we found—as expected—that the asymmetric orbifolds are consistent.

2.3.5 Anomaly cancellation and winding states

In the previous section we barely mentioned the Chern–Simons invariant, which provides another way to decide which orbifolds are consistent. Nevertheless, both orbifold analysis and the Chern–Simons analysis lead to identical results. Let us examine the relation between the approaches in more detail.

According to our analysis of the topology of subgroups in string theory, it is the presence of winding states that rules out particular gauge theory compactifications in string theory. Let us consider such a state with $w_1 = 1$ and $w_2 = w_3 = 0, \mathbf{q} = 0$. We have seen that such a state carries a gauge group representation vector equal to \mathbf{a}_1 . We denote this state by $|\mathbf{a}_1\rangle$. Consider parallel transport of this state along the following path: we start by going around a closed cycle in the 2 direction then a closed cycle in the 3 direction, around the 2 direction with the opposite orientation, then around the 3 direction with the opposite orientation. Because of the background gauge fields, the state transforms in the following

way,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\mathbf{a}_1\rangle &\rightarrow e^{2\pi i(\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_2)} |\mathbf{a}_1\rangle \rightarrow e^{2\pi i(\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_2)} |\theta(\mathbf{a}_1)\rangle \\
&\rightarrow e^{2\pi i((\mathbf{a}_1 - \theta(\mathbf{a}_1)) \cdot \mathbf{a}_2)} |\theta(\mathbf{a}_1)\rangle \rightarrow e^{2\pi i((\mathbf{a}_1 - \theta(\mathbf{a}_1)) \cdot \mathbf{a}_2)} |\mathbf{a}_1\rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

With the results from [24], the Chern–Simons invariant can be expressed in terms of the gauge fields as $(\theta(\mathbf{a}_1) - \mathbf{a}_1) \cdot \mathbf{a}_2$. On the other hand, we transported a state around a contractible curve in a flat background, and consistency requires that the final phase factor appearing in (21) equal unity. The conclusion is that the Chern–Simons invariant must be integer, precisely as was argued in section 2.2. Analogous arguments apply to other winding states.

To complete the connection, we remark that (21) only expresses the change in phase caused by the gauge fields. The state $|\mathbf{a}_1\rangle$ is due to a winding string, and in the transport process sketched above, it sweeps out a two-dimensional world sheet. It therefore also picks up another contribution $\exp(2\pi i \int B)$ to the phase, where the integral is over the world sheet area swept out. The surface integral can be converted to a volume integral giving the total phase change:

$$\exp\left(2\pi i \int \{dB - CS(A)\}\right) = \exp\left(2\pi i \int H\right).$$

The right hand side states that the total phase change should be attributed to the gauge field strength to which the string couples. This equation is just a global version of anomaly cancellation (2).

2.4 Moduli spaces

Our previous discussion focused on orbifold descriptions appearing at specific points in the orbifold moduli space. In this section, we extend the discussion to cover the whole moduli space of asymmetric orbifold theories.

2.4.1 Lattices for the orbifolds

In the standard toroidal or Narain compactification of the heterotic string, a central role is played by the even self-dual lattice $\Gamma_{d+16,d}$ [32, 33]. The momenta lie on this lattice. In the construction of the moduli space for a Narain compactification, we further divide out by a discrete subgroup corresponding to the symmetries of $\Gamma_{d+16,d}$. In an attempt to set up a similar structure for the CHL string and its compactifications, Mikhailov introduced

lattices for these theories [38]. In a somewhat more laborious construction, the same can be done for the asymmetric orbifolds of the previous section.

Recall that for all orbifolds corresponding to triples, we had a transformation θ which has order m . For each θ , we can define a projection P_θ acting on $\mathbb{R}_{3,19}$ by,

$$P_\theta = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \theta^n. \quad (22)$$

From $\theta P_\theta = P_\theta \theta = P_\theta$, we see that P_θ projects all lattice vectors in $\Gamma_{3,19}$ onto the space invariant under θ . In particular, for the holonomies introduced in the previous section we have $P_\theta(\mathbf{a}_i) = 0$.

As our starting point, we return to the momenta (15), (16) and (17) of the heterotic string prior to orbifolding. In the orbifolded theory, the untwisted sector consists of those states that are left invariant under the projection. These are of the form

$$N \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \exp(2\pi i n a \cdot p) |\theta^n(\mathbf{k}), p\rangle. \quad (23)$$

Here, we symbolically denote the spatial momenta by p , the group quantum numbers by \mathbf{k} , while a and θ are the shift and rotation of the orbifold symmetry. There is also a normalization constant N .

To these states, we associate a lattice in the following way: first we define

$$\mathbf{q}_{inv} = \sqrt{m} P_\theta(\mathbf{q}),$$

where the reason for the factor of \sqrt{m} will soon become clear. We also set

$$\tilde{n}_i = m n_i - m \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i - w_i(m-1),$$

for $i = 1, 2$. We will rescale the radii for the 1 and 2 directions by defining $R'_i = m R_i$. We also define $\alpha'' = m \alpha'$. Note that the invariant radii $R_i/\sqrt{\alpha'}$ are only rescaled by a factor \sqrt{m} .

Now define a lattice by projecting the Narain lattice (15), (16) and (17) onto the invariant subspace of θ . We call this lattice \tilde{I} . With the reparametrisations introduced above, its vectors are given by:

$$\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{q}_{inv}) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha''}}, \quad v_{iL,R} = \frac{\tilde{n}_i}{R'_i} \pm \frac{w_i R'_i}{\alpha''}, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad v_{3L,R} = \frac{n_3}{R_3} \pm \frac{m w_3 R_3}{\alpha''}. \quad (24)$$

The vectors $v_{iL,R}$ and $v_{3L,R}$ form a lattice, which when rescaled by $\sqrt{\alpha''/2}$ may be called $\Gamma_{2,2} \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}(m)$. Here we follow the notation of Mikhailov [38], defining the lattice $\Gamma_{1,1}(m)$

to be a lattice of signature $(1,1)$ generated by 2 vectors e and f with scalar product $(e \cdot f) = m$. For a summary of our lattice conventions, see Appendix A. This lattice arises as an intermediate step because we have not yet included the twisted sectors.

The vectors \mathbf{v} are the vectors of $\Gamma_8 \oplus \Gamma_8$ projected onto the subspace invariant under θ and suitably rescaled. This defines a different lattice for every m , which can be deduced from group theory. The lattices are $D_4 \oplus D_4$, $A_2 \oplus A_2$, $A_1 \oplus A_1$ for $m = 2, 3, 4$, respectively. The lattice for the cases $m = 5$ and $m = 6$ is the empty lattice. These lattices are usually defined so their roots are normalized with length $\sqrt{2}$. In the symmetry groups which arise in gauge theory, these form the *short* roots of non-simply-laced algebras at level 1. For example, at the point in moduli space constructed here the gauge group is $F_4 \times F_4$ for the $m = 2$ case, and $G_2 \times G_2$ for the $m = 3$ case, with long roots which have length 2 and $\sqrt{6}$, respectively. The gauge group $SU(2)$ in the $m = 4$ case has roots of length $\sqrt{8}$ (it is at level 4). The vectors with length $\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{8}/2$ are on the weight lattice of $SU(2)$. Although there is no simple 4-laced algebra, there is a 4-laced affine Dynkin diagram that plays a role in the description of the group theory [24]. Interestingly, the lattices of F_4 , G_2 and A_1 at level 4 all satisfy a ‘generalised self-duality’ in the sense that their weight lattice is identical to the original lattice. For the simply-laced E_8 lattice, this notion of ‘generalised self-duality’ coincides with self-duality. There is an interesting connection between this observation and S-duality of four-dimensional theories, which we shall discuss later.

In the twisted sectors, the momenta lie on the lattice I^* , which is dual to the lattice I of invariant vectors. As in the case of the untwisted sector, we will treat the parts of the lattices that represent the group quantum numbers, and the part that represents the space quantum numbers separately.

Obviously the lattice I of invariant vectors is a sublattice of the lattice \tilde{I} . It can be verified that the group part of the lattice I of invariant vectors is the lattice which we will denote $\sqrt{2}(D_4^* \oplus D_4^*)$, $\sqrt{3}(A_2^* \oplus A_2^*)$, $2(A_1^* \oplus A_1^*)$ for $m = 2, 3, 4$, respectively. As usual, the star denote the dual lattice which is, of course, the (co)weight lattice. The stars arise because we define the lattices I relative to the lattices \tilde{I} , which forces us to keep track of relative orientations. It is now trivial to construct the group part of the lattices I^* : these are $(D_4 \oplus D_4)/\sqrt{2}$, $(A_2 \oplus A_2)/\sqrt{3}$, $(A_1 \oplus A_1)/2$, for $m = 2, 3, 4$.

We now construct the spatial part of the invariant lattice I . First note that for invariant vectors,

$$P_\theta(\mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i) = P_\theta(\mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i.$$

Since $P_\theta(\mathbf{q})$ is a sum of elements of the root lattice, it again lies on the root lattice. It then

follows that $w_i \mathbf{a}_i$ is on the root lattice. Because \mathbf{a}_i is on the weight lattice, we deduce that for invariant vectors, w_i has to be a multiple of m , say $l_i m$. Another way to see this is from the value of $\mathbf{a}_i^2 = 2(m-1)/m$. Also, if $\mathbf{q} + \sum w_i \mathbf{a}_i$ is on the invariant lattice then its dot product with either \mathbf{a}_j has to vanish:

$$(\mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot \mathbf{a}_j = P_\theta(\mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot \mathbf{a}_j = (\mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i) \cdot P_\theta(\mathbf{a}_j) = 0.$$

This leads immediately to $\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i = -2l_i(m-1)$. The spatial momenta on the invariant lattice are thus given by,

$$\frac{n_i + l_i(m-1)}{R_i} \pm \frac{ml_i R_i}{\alpha'}, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad \frac{n_3}{R_3} \pm \frac{w_3 R_3}{\alpha'}. \quad (25)$$

Note that $n_i + l_i(m-1)$ can take any integer value, while $l_i m$ is always a multiple of m . The momenta on the dual to the spatial part of the invariant lattice are then given by the vectors,

$$\frac{n'_i}{mR_i} \pm \frac{w'_i R_i}{\alpha'}, \quad i = 1, 2 \quad \frac{n'_3}{R_3} \pm \frac{w'_3 R_3}{\alpha'}. \quad (26)$$

We complete the construction of I^* with the same reparametrisations as in the untwisted sector: multiply the group parts of the lattices by \sqrt{m} , define $R'_i = mR_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ and set $\alpha'' = m\alpha'$. Note that in all cases, we have the simple result $\tilde{I} = I^*$, confirming a result from Appendix A of [34] for our specific case.

To construct the twisted sectors, we still need the shift a^* . It is given by multiples of

$$\Delta v_{3L,R} = \pm \frac{R_3}{m\alpha'} = \pm \frac{R_3}{\alpha''}. \quad (27)$$

We remind the reader that the sign choice between the left and right-moving parts of the shift reflects our choice of fractionalizing the winding numbers. Because the lattices I^* are identical to \tilde{I} , and because the momenta in the n^{th} twisted sector are given by $I^* + n\Delta v_{3L,R}$ with $n = 1, \dots, (m-1)$, we can assemble the lattices into a single lattice Λ . In the process of assembly, the spatial part of the lattice is completed to $\Gamma_{3,3}$.

We only computed the lattices for very specific orbifolds with special values of the holonomies and other background fields. To extend to the general case, first note that the metric and antisymmetric tensor field did not play any role so far, and the moduli corresponding to these fields survive the orbifold projection. For the holonomies, we took special values that had

$$P_\theta^\perp(\mathbf{a}_i) = (\mathbf{1} - P_\theta)(\mathbf{a}_i) = \mathbf{a}_i.$$

For the general case, we take holonomies parametrized by \mathbf{a}'_i , subject to

$$P_\theta^\perp(\mathbf{a}'_i) = \mathbf{a}_i. \quad (28)$$

The possible moduli for varying the holonomies are then given by $P_\theta(\mathbf{a}'_i)$. We may use general formulae from [32, 33, 39] to show that this results in a moduli space that locally has the form,

$$O(19 - \Delta r, 3) / (O(19 - \Delta r) \times O(3)),$$

where Δr is the rank reduction for the \mathbb{Z}_m orbifold.

As usual, we should also divide on the left by a discrete group of lattice symmetries. Following Mikhailov [38], we propose that this discrete group is formed by the symmetries of the lattice Λ constructed above. This is a non-trivial statement with regard to those symmetries in Λ that connect different twisted and untwisted sectors. Mikhailov demonstrates this explicitly for his lattice. For our cases, we will not attempt to prove this. However, we note that from a gauge theory point of view, all holonomies are on equal footing (and in special situations, even conjugate to each other). We stress that the asymmetry in our treatment of the various holonomies is purely technical, caused by the fact that we are working at the level of the algebra rather than the group. There is therefore every reason to expect symmetry transformations that connect the various sectors, and lift the apparent asymmetry between the holonomies.

We therefore propose that the moduli space of these asymmetric orbifolds is given by,

$$O(\Lambda) \setminus O(19 - \Delta r, 3) / (O(19 - \Delta r) \times O(3)). \quad (29)$$

The lattices Λ and the rank reduction Δr are collected in table 5, where other relevant results are summarized. We have included the standard Narain compactification, denoted by \mathbb{Z}_1 , which fits perfectly in the picture when we take trivial holonomies and $m = 1$. In a separate column, we list the lattices Λ^\perp which are the lattices of vectors orthogonal to the Λ sublattice of $\Gamma_{19,3}$. Not surprisingly, the lattices are those of the ‘minimal subgroups’ C for m -triples.

We note that the entries in the \mathbb{Z}_2 row are identical to those for the CHL string: the same Mikhailov lattice, the same rank reduction and the same zero-point energy. It can indeed be proven that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple and the CHL string are equivalent. We will encounter these and many other dualities in the next section. To conclude this discussion of the moduli spaces for these compactifications, let us make a preliminary count of the number of distinct 7-dimensional heterotic compactifications that we have constructed. We begin

	Λ	Λ^\perp	Δr	E_t
\mathbb{Z}_1	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus E_8 \oplus E_8$	\emptyset	0	-1
\mathbb{Z}_2	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus D_4 \oplus D_4$	$D_4 \oplus D_4$	8	-1/2
\mathbb{Z}_3	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus A_2 \oplus A_2$	$E_6 \oplus E_6$	12	-1/3
\mathbb{Z}_4	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$	$E_7 \oplus E_7$	14	-1/4
\mathbb{Z}_5	$\Gamma_{3,3}$	$E_8 \oplus E_8$	16	-1/5
\mathbb{Z}_6	$\Gamma_{3,3}$	$E_8 \oplus E_8$	16	-1/6

Table 5: Lattices Λ , complements Λ^\perp , rank reduction Δr and zero-point energies in the twisted sector E_t for the Z_m asymmetric orbifolds corresponding to triples.

by noting an obvious discrete symmetry: for example in the \mathbb{Z}_3 case, we can embed a bundle with $CS = 1/3$ in one E_8 factor and a bundle with $CS = 2/3$ in the other E_8 . Flipping the choice of embedding does not generate a new theory. There is a single theory associated to the \mathbb{Z}_3 orbifold. This counting gives us a single component for $\mathbb{Z}_1, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4$ and \mathbb{Z}_6 . At first sight, the case of \mathbb{Z}_5 seems to give two distinct embeddings $(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$ and $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$. However, the two theories are actually equivalent. This can be argued directly using discrete gauge symmetries, but is more easily seen in the dual description which we shall meet in section 4. Therefore, we find 6 distinct components in the moduli space.

2.4.2 Dualities

It is well known that the heterotic $E_8 \times E_8$ string compactified on a circle is equivalent to the heterotic $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ string compactified on a circle. This may be deduced from the form of their moduli spaces [32], and can be made explicit by constructing a map between the two theories at a particular point in the moduli space. The rest of the moduli space is covered by continuation [39]. This duality can be shown to imply a duality between the CHL string, and a compactification of the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ string without vector structure [17, 36, 40], which are \mathbb{Z}_2 -asymmetric orbifolds of the $E_8 \times E_8$ string and the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ string, respectively.

We now present a list of dualities between heterotic theories with various bundles. The previously mentioned duality between the CHL string and the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ compactification without vector structure is included as part of a much larger chain. We also find new dualities for theories with rank reduction bigger than 8. These dualities should be expected on general grounds, such as the structure of the orbifold groups and the moduli spaces of

various heterotic asymmetric orbifolds. A more detailed study of T-duality for the heterotic string, performed in appendix B, gives us tools that allow us to make these statements more precise.

The \mathbb{Z}_2 -chain

Our first example starts with the CHL string and will feature toroidal compactifications down to 5 dimensions. We take the heterotic $E_8 \times E_8$ string compactified on a circle of radius R_1 . We will use standard coordinates for the $E_8 \times E_8$ lattice, giving 16 numbers u_i $i = 1, \dots, 16$ of which the first 8 denote the first E_8 factor, and the second group of 8 denotes the other E_8 factor. The construction from [2] involves modding out this theory by a shift over πR_1 combined with the following transformation on the group lattice:

$$\theta(u_1, \dots, u_{16}) = -(u_{16}, \dots, u_1). \quad (30)$$

The transformation θ interchanges the two E_8 factors so we end up with a theory with gauge group $(E_8)_2$ on a circle with radius $R_1/2$. The extra subscript denotes that the gauge group is at level 2.

We compactify this theory on a second circle with radius R_2 . We may turn on a holonomy provided it is invariant under θ . Therefore, we can smoothly deform the theory and introduce a holonomy parametrised by,

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = (1, 0^{14}, -1). \quad (31)$$

The notation 0^{14} denotes 14 subsequent entries of zero. Introducing this holonomy breaks the gauge group to $Spin(16)_2$.

This theory is interpreted as the CHL string on a torus with radii $(R_1/2, R_2)$. We can now find an element of the T-duality group that inverts R_2 (for details, see appendix B) to obtain a compactification of the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theory on a torus with radii $(R_1/2, R'_2 = \alpha'/2R_2)$ with holonomy given by,

$$\mathbf{a}'_2 = \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^8, 0^8 \right). \quad (32)$$

Of course, the gauge group is still $Spin(16)_2$. The vector \mathbf{a}'_2 is no longer invariant under θ . However, we note that

$$\theta(\mathbf{a}'_2) - \mathbf{a}'_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}^{16} \right),$$

which is allowed since $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{16}$ is a lattice vector of the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ lattice. That it lies on the spin-weight lattice indicates that we are dealing here with a compactification without vector structure. We have rederived the result of [36], which was also discussed in [17, 40].

We compactify this theory on a third circle with radius R_3 , and turn on a holonomy parametrised by

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}^2, \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2, 0^8, \frac{1}{2}^2, \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right). \quad (33)$$

This breaks the group to $(Spin(8)_2)^2$. We have chosen \mathbf{a}_3 to be invariant under θ , and $\mathbf{a}'_2 \cdot \mathbf{a}_3 = 0$. We can dualize again in the 3 direction to obtain an $E_8 \times E_8$ theory on a 3-torus with radii $(R_1/2, R'_2, R'_3)$ (with $R'_i = \alpha'/2R_i$), and holonomies given by \mathbf{a}'_2 , (32), and

$$\mathbf{a}'_3 = (-1, 0^3, 1, 0^{11}). \quad (34)$$

Along the first circle, there is still the action of θ given by (30). However, in the present $E_8 \times E_8$ theory, the root lattice is organized differently. Here one of the E_8 root lattices is denoted by the 8 coordinates u_i with $i = 5, \dots, 12$, while the second E_8 resides in the remaining 8 positions. The transformation θ therefore acts within each E_8 factor and on both factors simultaneously. This is a particular instance of the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple construction described previously. Note that $\theta(\mathbf{a}'_i) - \mathbf{a}'_i \neq 0$ for either $i = 2$ or $i = 3$, but that in both cases the difference is a root vector of $E_8 \times E_8$.

We see that the CHL string, $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ compactification without vector structure and the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple are indeed equivalent, as claimed. Our duality chain does not end here, but by proceeding straightforwardly, we would end up with non-standard coordinates on group-lattices for the theories that we encounter. To avoid possible confusion, let us perform a coordinate transformation on the group lattice of $E_8 \times E_8$ so that the first E_8 ends up in the first 8 positions again, and the second in the second 8. Furthermore, the coordinates are chosen such that,

$$\theta(u_i) = -u_i, \quad i = 5, \dots, 12, \quad \theta(u_i) = u_i, \quad i \neq 5, \dots, 12 \quad (35)$$

$$\mathbf{a}'_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}^2, 0^4, \frac{1}{2}^4, 0^4, \frac{1}{2}^2 \right), \quad (36)$$

$$\mathbf{a}'_3 = \left(\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^4, \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^4 \right). \quad (37)$$

We stress that we have not changed anything in the theory. It is easy to check that the coordinate transformation can be chosen so that it corresponds to a lattice symmetry, or

equivalently, a gauge transformation. To emphasize this, we will continue using the symbols θ and \mathbf{a}'_i since we are working with the same theory as before.

Let us continue our study of the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple in $E_8 \times E_8$ on a 3-torus with radii $(R_1/2, R'_2, R'_3)$ and gauge group $(Spin(8)_2)^2$. We compactify the theory on a fourth circle with radius R_4 and turn on a holonomy parametrised by,

$$\mathbf{a}_4 = (1, 0^{14}, -1). \quad (38)$$

This breaks the gauge group to $(Spin(4)_2)^4 = (SU(2)_2)^8$. We dualise along the 4-direction to a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theory on a fourth circle with radius $R'_4 = \alpha'/2R_4$ and holonomy parametrised by,

$$\mathbf{a}'_4 = \left(\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right). \quad (39)$$

We have discussed the physical interpretation of this theory briefly in the section on gauge bundles over the 4-torus. The transformation θ does not leave any of the \mathbf{a}'_i invariant, but now $\theta(\mathbf{a}'_i) - \mathbf{a}'_i$ are roots for all i . This theory is therefore not a compactification without vector structure. Instead, we should interpret this theory as a particular case of a quadruple of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ on a 4-torus.

To arrive at the final theory on this chain, we compactify on a fifth circle with radius R_5 , and turn on a holonomy parametrised by,

$$\mathbf{a}_5 = \left(\frac{1}{2}^2, \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2, 0^8, \frac{1}{2}^2, \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right). \quad (40)$$

The resulting gauge group is $U(1)^8$. We dualize along the 5 direction to obtain an $E_8 \times E_8$ theory where the fifth circle has radius $R'_5 = \alpha'/2R_5$ and holonomy,

$$\mathbf{a}'_5 = (0^2, -1, 0, 1, 0^{11}). \quad (41)$$

The first E_8 factor is in the positions $i = 5, \dots, 12$, while the second occupies the positions $i = 1, \dots, 4, 13, \dots, 16$. None of the \mathbf{a}_i are invariant. The transformation θ inverts all coordinates of one of the E_8 's; this compactification should therefore be interpreted as a quintuple embedded in one of the E_8 gauge factors.

This chain of 5 theories shows again that the list of toroidal compactifications in string theory is much shorter than the list of gauge theory compactifications. Among the gauge theory compactifications that can be implemented consistently in string theory, there are many equivalences. Various choices of bundles just correspond to different limits in the

string moduli space. It also shows that the topology of the gauge bundle, although entering crucially in our analysis, is not a sharp notion to a string. For example, note that according to our preceding analysis, certain compactifications of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ without vector structure are connected to compactifications with vector structure and another mechanism of rank reduction. As we will see later, this provides connections between seemingly different dual theories. In particular, between choices of bundles in configurations of D-branes on orientifolds.

In the 5 dual descriptions obtained above, \mathbf{a}_i and \mathbf{a}'_i are always of length $\sqrt{2}$. This is not the minimum value. As we remarked in the previous section, the minimal value for the \mathbb{Z}_2 -theory is 1. To reach this minimal value, we can deform the \mathbf{a}'_i by adding vectors in \mathbb{R}_{16} which are left invariant by θ . By doing so, we can flow to a ‘canonical’ point in the moduli space. At such a point, there is non-abelian gauge symmetry. We have listed the gauge symmetries appearing at these ‘canonical points’ in table 6, where we have also included the Kaluza–Klein gauge bosons. We have also listed the Mikhailov lattices $\Gamma_{(10-n)}$ derived in [38]. The expression for $\Gamma_{(5)}$ is not found in [38], but is easily derived with our methods.

Theory	bundle	n	Symmetry group	Mikhailov lattice
$E_8 \times E_8$	CHL	1	$(E_8)_2 \times U(1) \times U(1)$	$E_8 \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}$
$Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$	NVS	2	$(Sp(8)/\mathbb{Z}_2) \times U(1)^2 \times U(1)^2$	$D_8 \oplus \Gamma_{2,2}$
$E_8 \times E_8$	triple	3	$F_4 \times F_4 \times U(1)^3 \times U(1)^3$	$D_4 \oplus D_4 \oplus \Gamma_{3,3}$
$Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$	quadruple	4	$Spin(17) \times U(1)^4 \times U(1)^4$	$D_8^*(2) \oplus \Gamma_{4,4}$
$E_8 \times E_8$	quintuple	5	$E_8 \times U(1)^5 \times U(1)^5$	$E_8(2) \oplus \Gamma_{5,5}$

Table 6: Asymmetric \mathbb{Z}_2 -orbifolds of heterotic theories on an n -torus.

On the canonical points in the moduli space, the connection between the groups and in particular their lattices, and the lattices of Mikhailov is clear: The lattices are related to the short roots of the symmetry groups. This provides a physical link to aspects of Mikhailov’s mathematical constructions. Mikhailov argues that his lattices are also useful for understanding aspects of dual theories. This point will be revisited later in our paper.

More quintuples

Let us now set aside compactifications of the CHL string, and turn to other theories that admit dual realizations. The endpoint of our \mathbb{Z}_2 -chain was given by the $E_8 \times E_8$ theory with

a quintuple in one E_8 . Actually, with an E_8 theory on a 5-torus and holonomies $\mathbf{a}'_2, \mathbf{a}'_3, \mathbf{a}'_4$ and \mathbf{a}'_5 given by eqs. (36), (37), (39) and (41), it is possible to have quintuples in both E_8 factors. For this purpose, we construct the asymmetric orbifold obtained by shifting over πR_1 combined with the complete reflection on the gauge group lattice:

$$\theta(u_i) = -u_i. \quad (42)$$

Only discrete gauge symmetries survive in this construction. All continuous gauge symmetry is broken.

This $E_8 \times E_8$ theory on a 5-torus with radii $(R_1/2, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5)$ with quintuples in each E_8 may be easily dualized in either the 2, 3, 4 or 5 directions, since these are all equivalent. For ease of notation, we will dualize in the 5 direction with,

$$R_5 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha'}{2R_5} \quad \mathbf{a}'_5 \rightarrow \mathbf{a}_5, \quad (43)$$

and where \mathbf{a}_5 is given in eq. (40). We have obtained a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theory on the 5-torus with completely broken gauge group. Checking the action of θ on the \mathbf{a}'_i and \mathbf{a}_5 reveals that this is a case of a quintuple in $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Notice that this duality connects two intrinsically five dimensional theories: decompactification of dimensions on either side of the duality would restore some gauge symmetry.

The \mathbb{Z}_4 chain

Take the heterotic $E_8 \times E_8$ theory with a \mathbb{Z}_4 -triple on a 3-torus. We use standard coordinates on $E_8 \times E_8$ so that the first E_8 is in the first 8 positions, and the second E_8 in the remaining 8. We turn on holonomies \mathbf{a}_2 and \mathbf{a}_3 . To obtain the \mathbb{Z}_4 -triple, we divide by a shift over $\pi R_1/2$ combined with a θ of order 4. In a special case, the expressions for θ and \mathbf{a}_i can be taken to be,

$$\theta(u_i, u_{i+1}, u_{i+2}) = (-u_{i+2}, -u_{i+1}, u_i), \quad i = 1, 9 \quad (44)$$

$$\theta(u_i, u_{i+1}, u_{i+2}, u_{i+3}, u_{i+4}) = (-u_{i+4}, -u_{i+3}, -u_{i+2}, -u_{i+1}, u_i), \quad i = 4, 13 \quad (45)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0^5, \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^3, 0^5 \right), \quad (46)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3, 0 \right). \quad (47)$$

To clarify these formulae a little, let us elaborate somewhat on the steps in the triple construction. Starting with a torus without holonomies, turning on \mathbf{a}_2 will break $E_8 \times E_8$ to

$(Spin(6)^2 \times Spin(10)^2)/\mathbb{Z}_4$. The \mathbb{Z}_4 is generated by the products of the generators of the \mathbb{Z}_4 centers of $Spin(6) = SU(4)$ and $Spin(10)$. Therefore, it acts diagonally on all factors. The reader may anticipate that $(Spin(6)^2 \times Spin(10)^2)/\mathbb{Z}_4$ is a group that can also be obtained by compactifying $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ with *two* holonomies. The remaining holonomies embed twisted boundary conditions: \mathbf{a}_3 breaks $Spin(6)$ to $U(1)^3$ and $Spin(10)$ to $SU(3) \times U(1)^3$. Finally, the θ quotients eliminate all $U(1)$'s and mod $SU(3)$ by its outer automorphism to $SU(2)$ which is the surviving gauge group. The holonomies defined above are equivalent to the ones described abstractly in the previous section. The theory is at what we have called a canonical point in the moduli space.

We will not dualize this theory directly, but instead make a slight detour to stress some subtle points. We start by compactifying on a fourth circle, with radius R_4 , *without* turning on a holonomy on this circle. Instead we will perform an $SL(4, \mathbb{Z})$ transformation on the 4-torus:

$$x_4 \rightarrow x_4 - 2x_2 \quad x_i \rightarrow x_i \quad i \neq 4. \quad (48)$$

In this way, we obtain a theory with identical spectrum but with holonomies parametrised by θ , \mathbf{a}_2 , \mathbf{a}_3 and a holonomy around the fourth circle given by $\mathbf{a}_4 = 2\mathbf{a}_2$. Although none of the \mathbf{a}_i is invariant under θ , this theory on the 4-torus can be decompactified to one on the 3-torus by decompactifying in the $x_4 - 2x_2$ direction.

We now turn on a B -field, which has as its only non-zero components $B_{24} = -B_{42} = 3/2$. The purpose of this, as may be verified with the aid of the formulae given in appendix B, is so we can use lattice symmetries to re-express this as an equivalent theory with $B_{ij} = 0$ and holonomies parametrised by θ , \mathbf{a}_2 , \mathbf{a}_3 . The holonomy around the fourth circle is now given by,

$$\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_4 = (0^7, 1, 0^7, -1). \quad (49)$$

We have arrived at the theory we wish to dualize. Doing so gives a theory where the fourth radius is $R'_4 = \alpha'/2R_4$. There is a holonomy parametrised by \mathbf{a}'_4 around the 4 direction, and there is a non-zero B -field. The non-zero components are given by,

$$\mathbf{a}'_4 = \left(0^8, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad B_{24} = -B_{42} = \frac{1}{4}. \quad (50)$$

The remaining moduli are given by \mathbf{a}_2 and \mathbf{a}_3 .

We may ignore the B -field, which does play a role in the dualities, but not in the gauge field interpretation.⁸ We have found a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theory. It is not too hard to verify

⁸Besides, we can always deform the B -field away.

that $\theta(\mathbf{a}_3) - \mathbf{a}_3$ is on the spin lattice of $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$, indicating that we are dealing with a compactification without vector structure. The rank reduction is, however, not equal to 8 but to 14. This is a realization of a quadruple without vector structure. All the Chern–Simons invariants that can be defined over sub-three-tori of the four-torus are integer.

The existence of a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ description of this theory implies the existence of a type I theory on the 4-torus with the same bundle. By T-dualities, this translates into orientifolds of type II theories to be described in section 3.

$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ asymmetric orbifolds

Consider an $E_8 \times E_8$ theory on a 4-torus with holonomies parametrised by,

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = (1, 0^{14}, -1), \quad (51)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_4 = \left(0^4, \frac{1^4}{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^4, 0^4\right). \quad (52)$$

We construct a \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple in this theory by dividing this theory by a πR_1 shift over the first circle combined with

$$\theta_1 : (u_1, \dots, u_8, u_9, \dots, u_{16}) \rightarrow -(u_8, \dots, u_1, u_{16}, \dots, u_9).$$

We have called this Weyl reflection θ_1 , because there is a second \mathbb{Z}_2 -symmetry that we wish to use in an orbifold construction. Consider

$$\theta_2 : (u_1, \dots, u_{16}) \rightarrow -(u_{16}, \dots, u_1). \quad (53)$$

Note that \mathbf{a}_3 and \mathbf{a}_4 are invariant under θ_2 , which is an outer automorphism. Hence it is consistent to divide this theory by a \mathbb{Z}_2 -shift over πR_2 combined with θ_2 . The resulting theory combines the CHL construction with the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple. The rank of the gauge group is reduced by 12.

We may dualize, for example, in the 3 direction to obtain a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theory with \mathbf{a}_3 replaced by:

$$\mathbf{a}'_3 = \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \frac{1^2}{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \frac{1^2}{2}, 0^8\right). \quad (54)$$

Note that \mathbf{a}'_3 is invariant under θ_1 , while $\theta_2(\mathbf{a}'_3) - \mathbf{a}'_3$ lies on the spin weight lattice. On the other hand \mathbf{a}_4 is invariant under θ_2 , while $\theta_1(\mathbf{a}_4) - \mathbf{a}_4$ lies on the spin weight lattice. The resulting theory is interpreted as a theory without vector structure, which has $\tilde{w}_2^2 \neq 0$. Notice that we have now encountered all three types of bundles for $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ on T^4 that we met in section 2.1.4. They appear for respectively for $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$, $G = \mathbb{Z}_4$, and $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

2.4.3 Degeneration limits: connections to other models

We have constructed moduli spaces for a number of asymmetric orbifold theories. These moduli space are non-compact and the infinities correspond to decompactification limits. The moduli space of the $D = 9$ CHL string is [38],

$$O(\Gamma_{1,1} \oplus E_8) \setminus O(9, 1) / (O(9) \times O(1)). \quad (55)$$

We have omitted a factor \mathbb{R}^+ corresponding to the expectation value of the dilaton ϕ . Moving to the end points of \mathbb{R}^+ corresponds to the weak and strong-coupling limits of the theory. Our preceeding discussion has been limited to weak coupling, where $e^\phi \rightarrow 0$. There are various strong coupling limits which depend on how the string scale is treated as $e^\phi \rightarrow \infty$. At least in certain regions of the moduli space, there are M and F theory dual descriptions of the strongly-coupled heterotic string. We shall discuss some of these duals in section four.

The remaining infinities correspond to decompactification limits. In [38], it is shown that there exists only one light-like vector in $\Gamma_{1,1} \oplus E_8$, modulo the symmetry group. One of the elements of the symmetry groups inverts this vector. Therefore, there are two directions in which one can decompactify—roughly by taking $R \rightarrow \infty$ or $R \rightarrow 0$. These two limits appear to correspond to physically distinct theories, because the orbifold projection involves a shift over the compactification circle, and therefore explicitly involves R .

In the standard picture [2] that we have also used so far, the winding numbers are fractionalized. The masses of excitations from the twisted sector are then offset by a contribution that is linear in R for large R . As $R \rightarrow \infty$, the states in the twisted sector become infinitely heavy, and therefore decouple. In this limit, the shift becomes irrelevant and so we expect to recover the conventional ten-dimensional $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string.

On the other hand, in the limit $R \rightarrow 0$, there are states in the twisted sector that become massless. These massless states from the twisted sector transform in the adjoint of E_8 , and as R goes to zero, these enhance the gauge group to $E_8 \times E_8$ with one E_8 coming from the twisted sector and one from the untwisted sector. This limit is therefore also smooth.

A perhaps more appropriate way to describe this is by T-dualizing, taking $R \rightarrow \alpha'/R$. This also exchanges momenta and winding numbers so that now we have a theory with fractionalized momenta and integer winding numbers. Fractionalized momenta are common in theories with background gauge fields. This may seem unusual for the CHL theory, but is an appropriate way to think about compactifications without vector structure, triples, quadruples and quintuples. Indeed, since the CHL outer automorphism is an orbifold action,

it is a discrete gauge symmetry. Associated to this discrete gauge symmetry is a discrete gauge-field modulus which is fractionalizing the momenta.

At least in one limit, the asymmetric orbifold, which is often deemed non-geometric, has a natural interpretation in terms of a gauge bundle, which is a geometric concept. It is an interesting observation that asymmetric orbifolds can be interpreted in terms of bundles. Combining such bundles with symmetric orbifolds may offer geometric interpretations for at least a particular class of asymmetric orbifolds.

Having settled this subtlety, the rest of our discussion is parallel to the last section of [38]. Large volume limits can be identified from our discussion of dualities. The 8-dimensional CHL string has various decompactification limits in which a two-torus becomes large. One of these corresponds to the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ compactification without vector structure, and one to the CHL string. The 7-dimensional CHL string has various limits which we have identified as the CHL string, $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ without vector structure and the $E_8 \times E_8 \mathbb{Z}_2$ -triple. This is in disagreement with [38] where two $Spin(32)$ and one $E_8 \times E_8$ degenerations were found. That analysis, however, is far less concerned with identifying the theories that appear in these limits. The 6-dimensional CHL string brings us one new limit where a 4-torus becomes large, which is identified as a quadruple, which has vector structure. Another new limit is found in 5-dimensions in terms of a quintuple in one E_8 . Also, in the cases of \mathbb{Z}_4 and $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, we have identified the various limits.

The duality chains of this section connect a diverse set of theories encountered later in this paper. Note in particular the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theories in various chains. By S and T-dualities these will translate into type I theories and type II orientifolds, which make their appearance in section 3.

We will make a brief excursion to four dimensions where it is believed that the heterotic string theory is S-dual. In [38], this translates into a property of the Mikhailov lattice: namely, that it is isomorphic to its dual lattice up to a rescaling by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$. One way to heuristically understand the factor of $\sqrt{2}$ is that it is related to the possible appearance of non-simply-laced groups in CHL theories. For non-simply-laced groups G , the gauge group in the S-dual theory is given by the dual group G_D . The roots of G_D are the coroots of G up to a suitable rescaling [41], while the weight lattice of G_D is the coweight lattice of G , also rescaled. The rescaling is precisely the factor of $\sqrt{2}$ for the 2-laced theories appearing in CHL compactifications.

By analogy the asymmetric \mathbb{Z}_m -orbifolds with $m = 3, 4, 5, 6$ should have lattices for their 4-dimensional theories that are isomorphic to their dual lattices up to rescaling by a factor of \sqrt{m} . The reader may verify that using the lattices Λ from table 5, the lattices

$\Gamma_{3,3}(m) \oplus \Lambda$ indeed have this property. This is again closely related to the fact that the F_4 , G_2 and A_1 at level 4 are their own dual groups up to rotations [41]. It is amusing to see structure in a theory compactified on a 6-torus reflected in a similar theory compactified on the 3-torus.

Also the table 6 suggests that the 7-dimensional theory has special status because the groups and lattices listed there for $(7+d)$ are the duals of those in $(7-d)$. This is somehow related to the \mathbb{Z}_2 nature of the duality operation, and to the fact that $3 = 6/2$, but a more precise understanding of this relation is in order.

We also wish to briefly comment on other heterotic theories appearing in the literature. In particular we note that \mathbb{Z}_2 , \mathbb{Z}_3 , \mathbb{Z}_4 , \mathbb{Z}_5 , \mathbb{Z}_6 and $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ asymmetric orbifolds in dimensions less than 7 do appear in [42, 43]. The models in these papers are similar to the construction of [14], and originate in exploiting symmetries of K3. That heterotic duals should exist is obvious from the constructions, but an explanation for their existence has been lacking. The gauge theory based analysis presented here fills that gap. It also makes clear that these models can be traced back to constructions in higher dimensions. This again presents new challenges for finding dual descriptions which we take up in the following sections.

2.4.4 A strong coupling description of the \mathbb{Z}_2 triple

Let us conclude our discussion of heterotic string theory by pointing out an intriguing relation between the \mathbb{Z}_2 triple and a discrete 3-form flux appearing in its strong coupling description.

The type I string on T^2 without vector structure can be viewed as an orientifold of type IIB with a half-integral NS-NS B -field flux through the T^2 [44, 45]. It is natural to ask whether the strong coupling Hořava–Witten description of the $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string might permit a similar discrete flux. Consider M theory on $S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times T^3$. The \mathbb{Z}_2 action projects out the M theory 3-form C -field. After all, there are no membranes in heterotic string theory. The component of the C -field with a leg on S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 , however, survives projection and couples to the perturbative heterotic string.

It is natural to ask whether we can turn on a half-integral C -field on T^3 and then quotient by \mathbb{Z}_2 . It is not clear that such a compactification is consistent but the following chain of dualities suggests that it exists and is an alternate description of the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple. Let us perform a 9 – 11 flip and reduce from M theory to string theory on a circle of the T^3 . This gives an orientifold of IIA on $S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times T^2$ with a half-integral B -field through T^2 . A further T-duality on S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 turns this compactification into type I on $S^1 \times T^2$ with

a half-integral B -field. As we recalled above, this is just type I with no vector structure which is in the same moduli space as the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple. This suggests an intimate connection between background 3-form fluxes and non-trivial Chern–Simons invariants for the $E_8 \times E_8$ gauge bundle.

3 Orientifolds

3.1 Background and definitions

We begin our discussion of orientifolds with some background and some words on our notation. We use \mathcal{I}_{9-p} to denote the sign flip of the last $9-p$ spatial coordinates of \mathbb{R}^{10} ,

$$(x_0, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, \dots, x_9) \mapsto (x_0, \dots, x_p, -x_{p+1}, \dots, -x_9). \quad (56)$$

Type II string theory on \mathbb{R}^{10} is invariant under the action of \mathcal{I}_{9-p} when combined with world-sheet orientation reversal Ω , where p is even for type IIA and odd for type IIB. As is standard, we use $(-1)^{F_L}$ to denote the symmetry that flips the sign of all R-NS and RR states. It is not hard to check that,

$$\mathcal{I}_{9-p}\Omega, \quad (57)$$

is an involution, i.e., squares to the identity, for $p = 0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9$ while,

$$\mathcal{I}_{9-p}(-1)^{F_L}\Omega, \quad (58)$$

is an involution for $p = 7, 6, 3, 2$. We can then consider an orbifold of Type II string theory by the \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry group generated by this involution. This is called a Type II orientifold on $\mathbb{R}^{10}/\mathcal{I}_{9-p}$, or just $\mathbb{R}^{10}/\mathbb{Z}_2$ when there is no room for confusion. The \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed plane $x_{p+1} = \dots = x_9 = 0$ is called an orientifold p -plane, or Op plane for short. We can also extend this construction to the case where \mathbb{R}^{10} is replaced by a non-trivial ten-manifold M^{10} with an involution \mathcal{I} , as we will do in the case of $T^{9-p} \times \mathbb{R}^{p+1}$ where \mathcal{I} acts by inversion on the $(9-p)$ coordinates of T^{9-p} .

There are two kinds of orientifold planes, Op^- and Op^+ , which are distinguished by the sign of the closed string \mathbb{RP}^2 diagram surrounding the plane— Op^+ has an extra (-1) factor when compared to Op^- . When N D p -branes are placed on top of Op^- (resp. Op^+), they support an $SO(N)$ (resp. $USp(N) = Sp(N/2)$) gauge group, where we count the number of D-branes on the double cover. An Op plane carries D p -brane charge, and the two kinds of Op planes are also distinguished by the sign of this charge— Op^\pm carries D p -brane charge

$\pm 2^{p-5}$ when counted on the double cover. The superscript $+$ or $-$ in the name of the plane has its origin here.

An Op^- plane together with an even number of Dp -branes is quite different in character from an Op^- plane together with an odd number of Dp -branes. We distinguish these two cases by using the notation $Op^{-'}$ for an Op^- plane with a single Dp -brane stuck to it. It has been shown that $Op^{-'}$ has a non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_2 flux associated with the RR $(6-p)$ -form G_{6-p} , while the flux is trivial for Op^- . It has also been shown that there are two kinds of Op^+ planes distinguished by the same flux; we denote the trivial one by Op^+ and the non-trivial one by $Op^{+'}$. In total, there are four kinds of orientifold planes:

$$Op^-, Op^{-'}, Op^+, Op^{+'}. \quad (59)$$

These four kinds of orientifold planes—especially the planes $Op^{-'}$ and $Op^{+'}$ with non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_2 flux—have been identified for the cases $p = 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0$ [15, 46–51]. We refer to these references for a fuller discussion of the \mathbb{Z}_2 flux associated with G_{6-p} .

3.1.1 The closed string perturbation expansion

As mentioned above, Op^+ and $Op^{+'}$ have an extra (-1) sign when compared to Op^- and $Op^{-'}$ for the fundamental string \mathbb{RP}^2 diagram. The meaning of an ‘ \mathbb{RP}^2 surrounding the plane’ is clear only if the transverse dimension $(9-p)$ is greater or equal to 3. We can actually make this statement more precise so that it also applies to the cases $(9-p) = 1, 2$. We note that the phase of the closed string diagram is given by the B -field, and therefore it is natural to use equivariant cohomology to determine the allowed B -field configurations. Let us consider the closed string perturbation expansion for a type II orientifold on M/\mathcal{I} following [17]. The world-sheet is an orientable Riemann surface Σ with orientation reversing freely-acting involution \mathcal{I}_Σ . Note that the quotient $\Sigma/\mathcal{I}_\Sigma$ is a smooth unorientable surface if Σ is connected. However, it is smooth and orientable but not oriented when Σ consists of two identical components exchanged by \mathcal{I}_Σ . The world-sheet path-integral is over maps $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ which commute with the involution,

$$\mathcal{I} \circ \phi = \phi \circ \mathcal{I}_\Sigma. \quad (60)$$

We would like to assign a phase factor in a way that is consistent with all physical consistency conditions, such as factorization etc. This can be accomplished in the following way. Let us fix an element of the equivariant cohomology group,

$$y \in H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(M, \mathbb{Z}_2). \quad (61)$$

This means choosing an element of $H^2(M_{\mathbb{Z}_2}, \mathbb{Z}_2) = H^2(S^N \times_{\mathbb{Z}_2} M, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ for sufficiently large N , where \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on S^N via the antipodal map and on M by \mathcal{I} .⁹ The map ϕ , obeying the condition (60), induces a map $\hat{\phi} : \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$. Therefore the element $y \in H^2(M_{\mathbb{Z}_2}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ can be pulled back to an element $\hat{\phi}^* y \in H^2(\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}_2}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. We denote this element simply by

$$\phi^* y \in H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

Since \mathcal{I}_{Σ} acts on Σ freely, $\phi^* y$ can be viewed as an element of $H^2(\Sigma/\mathcal{I}_{\Sigma}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ which can be integrated over $\Sigma/\mathcal{I}_{\Sigma}$:

$$\langle \Sigma/\mathcal{I}_{\Sigma}, \phi^* y \rangle := \int_{\Sigma/\mathcal{I}_{\Sigma}} \phi^* y \in \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (62)$$

We can then assign the following sign factor to the world-sheet path-integral,

$$(-1)^{\langle \Sigma/\mathcal{I}_{\Sigma}, \phi^* y \rangle}. \quad (63)$$

Now, we can make precise the meaning of the sign of the \mathbb{RP}^2 diagram. Suppose \mathcal{I} acting on M has a fixed point P . The constant map ϕ_0 from $S^2 \rightarrow P$ trivially obeys condition (60). The map $\hat{\phi}_0 : S_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2 \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ then collapses to the identity map $\mathbb{RP}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^N$ and the integral $\langle \mathbb{RP}^2, \phi_0^* y \rangle$ is simply evaluating y on the 2-cycle $S^2 \times_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \{P\} \cong \mathbb{RP}^2$ of $M_{\mathbb{Z}_2} = S^N \times_{\mathbb{Z}_2} M$. This definition agrees with the standard one when \mathcal{I} acts around P by the action \mathcal{I}_{9-p} with $(9-p) \geq 3$. To see this, first consider the space M° obtained from M by deleting all the \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points. By restriction, $y \in H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(M, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ yields an element $y^\circ \in H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(M^\circ, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Since \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on M° freely, y° can be viewed as an element of $H^2(M^\circ/\mathcal{I}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. We now note that the map $\hat{\phi}_0 : S_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2 \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ can be continuously deformed to a map $\hat{\phi}_\epsilon$ where ϕ_ϵ is a map of S^2 to a small \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant 2-sphere surrounding P and lying in M° . Or equivalently, a map from \mathbb{RP}^2 to a small \mathbb{RP}^2 surrounding P and lying in M°/\mathcal{I} . It is then clear that,

$$\langle \mathbb{RP}^2, \phi_0^* y \rangle = \langle \mathbb{RP}^2, \phi_\epsilon^* y \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{RP}^2} \phi_\epsilon^* y^\circ, \quad (64)$$

⁹For a discussion of equivariant cohomology, see appendix D, and section 4.4. Here, we provide a brief summary of some basic definitions. The equivariant cohomology $H_G^*(X, R)$, with G a group acting on a space X and R a coefficient ring, is defined to be the ordinary cohomology $H^*(M_G, R)$ where M_G is the fibre product

$$M_G = EG \times_G M := (EG \times M)/G.$$

Here EG is the universal G -bundle over the classifying space BG . In the context of our orientifold discussion, $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{1, \mathcal{I}\}$ for $X = M$ and $R = \mathbb{Z}_2$.

For $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$, we can take $EG = S^N$ so that $BG = \mathbb{RP}^N$ with $N \rightarrow \infty$ strictly speaking. However, it is enough to take large but finite N for most of the practical purposes. If G acts on X freely (as is the case for $X = \Sigma$ and $G = \{1, \mathcal{I}_{\Sigma}\}$), then $H_G^*(X, R) = H^*(X/G, R)$ since EG is contractible.

which is the standard meaning of the sign of the \mathbb{RP}^2 diagram surrounding P .

To summarize, *the possible configurations of plus (+ or +') versus minus (− or −') orientifolds can be classified from the closed string perspective by the group $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(M, \mathbb{Z}_2)$* . As we shall see below, there can be further constraints.

3.1.2 Some pathologies

We note that both $-'$ and $+'$ orientifolds are inconsistent for $p = 9, 8, 7, 6$ if we insist, as we shall, on backgrounds preserving sixteen supersymmetries. There are a number of ways to see this. For example, for $p = 6$ we can probe the $O6^{-'}$ with a D2-brane. The theory on the probe is an $N = 4$ $Sp(1)$ gauge theory with a half-hypermultiplet in the fundamental representation. This three-dimensional gauge theory has a \mathbb{Z}_2 anomaly, and is therefore inconsistent. The only way to cancel such an anomaly is by including a Chern–Simons term which makes the gauge-field massive. However, Chern–Simons terms can only be written down for $N \leq 3$ supersymmetry in $d = 3$ [52]; $N = 4$ supersymmetry does not allow a short massive vector multiplet. Rather, there are arguments given in [6] which suggest that $O6^{-'}$ planes require a non-zero cosmological constant, and so can only be found in massive type IIA supergravity. Similarly, if $O6^{+'}$ is distinguished from $O6^{+}$ by a flux associated with G_0 , it is expected to be in a theory with a cosmological constant.

In our subsequent discussion, we shall classify $-$ and $-'$ configurations by using the fact that we can T-dualize these configurations to type I. The type I requirement that the $O(32)$ gauge bundle lift to a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ bundle with vanishing Chern–Simons invariant constrains the possible $-$ and $-'$ configurations. This actually gives an alternative and stronger argument for excluding $O6^{-'}$ in a T^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifold. The details of the derivation are found in appendix C. This anomaly cancellation argument and the D2-brane probe brane argument are not completely independent. Suppose that we naïvely construct the T^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifold with 8 $O6^{-'}$ planes. Somewhere, we should encounter an inconsistency. From the chain of dualities connecting this type IIA orientifold to the heterotic string on T^3 , we find a hint of where to look. In the heterotic theory, we argued that obstructions to certain compactifications arise from states associated to winding strings. After S-duality, these correspond to winding D-strings in a type I compactification. The states on these winding strings transform non-trivially under a \mathbb{Z}_2 that should be divided out in the construction of the bundle. As a consequence, the phases of these states have a \mathbb{Z}_2 ambiguity, and the theory is not well-defined. Nevertheless, proceeding with this inconsistent theory and T-dualizing 3 directions leads to the T^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifold with 8 $O6^{-'}$ planes. In the

process, the D-string becomes a D2-brane, and the \mathbb{Z}_2 ambiguity in the phases of winding states becomes the \mathbb{Z}_2 anomaly in the gauge theory on the probe brane. The anomaly therefore has multiple dual realizations.

3.2 The classification

Our discussion below focuses on type II orientifolds of $T^{9-p} \times \mathbb{R}^{D=p+1}$. We note that there are 2^{9-p} \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points, and the type of orientifold plane has to be specified at each fixed point. We use the notation

$$\{-, -', +, +'\}$$

for Op^- , $Op^{-'}$, Op^+ and $Op^{+'}$, respectively. For example, the notation $(-, +, +, -')$ specifies a (possible) configuration in eight dimensions, or equivalently, a particular orientifold of T^2 . For low enough dimensions, ordering is also required to completely specify the configuration.

In what follows we provide the complete list of possible orientifolds in dimensions $D := p + 1 = 10, 9, 8, 7$. We also give the complete list of orientifolds involving only $-$ and $-'$ in dimensions $D = 6, 5$. In $D = 6, 5$ we do not attempt to completely classify configurations involving $+$ and $+'$ but we will comment on some of the new issues that arise. To see what kind of $\{+, +'\}$ configurations are possible from the closed string point of view, we have included an explicit computation of the equivariant cohomology $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^n, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3$ in appendix D. The results are stated in the main text below.

3.2.1 $D = 10$

The equivariant cohomology $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(\mathbb{R}^{10}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is the cohomology of the classifying space $B\mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{RP}^\infty$ which is $H^2(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. The two choices correspond to $O9^-$ and $O9^+$. $O9^-$ has D9-brane charge -32 and can be cancelled by introducing 32 D9-branes. Of course, this is the standard type I string on \mathbb{R}^{10} which indeed preserves 16 supersymmetries. However, $O9^+$ has positive D9-brane charge which is cancelled by introducing anti-D9-branes. Since $O9^+$ and the anti-D9-branes preserve different supersymmetries, the system is not supersymmetric.

3.2.2 $D = 9$

The equivariant cohomology has rank 2, $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^1, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$. The two generators are non-zero on \mathbb{RP}^2 at the two fixed points of S^1 in the sense described above. The four elements correspond to

$$(-, -), (+, -), (-, +), (+, +).$$

The configuration $(+, +)$ is not supersymmetric for the same reason that $O9^+$ is not supersymmetric. The two configurations $(+, -)$ and $(-, +)$ are related by a diffeomorphism. Therefore in 9 dimensions, there are essentially 2 possible orientifold configurations. The first, $(-, -)$, has 32 D8-branes and is simply T-dual to type I compactified on a circle. This component also contains the $E_8 \times E_8$ string [39].

The second component, $(-, +)$, has no net D-brane charge. Therefore no branes can be added while preserving supersymmetry so there is no enhanced gauge symmetry. This compactification is T-dual to type IIB on $S^1/\delta\Omega$ where δ is a half-shift along the circle and Ω is world-sheet parity. For a more detailed discussion, see [17, 53]. Together with the CHL string, this gives a total of 3 distinct components in the moduli space of perturbative string compactifications.

3.2.3 $D = 8$

The equivariant cohomology now has rank 4, $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^2, \mathbb{Z}_2) = (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$. The four generators are in one-to-one correspondence with the four \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points—each has a non-trivial value on \mathbb{RP}^2 at the corresponding fixed point and is trivial at the other three points. The possible orientifolds up to diffeomorphisms are

$$(-, -, -, -), \quad (+, -, -, -), \quad (+, +, -, -).$$

The last is obtained from the sum of two generators. In addition, there are non-supersymmetric configurations.

The first component $(-, -, -, -)$ has 32 D7-branes and is T-dual to the usual type I string on T^2 . The second component $(-, -, -, +)$ is more interesting. The orientifold planes have total of -16 units of D7-brane charge and therefore require 16 D7-branes. This orientifold is T-dual to type IIB on T^2 modded out by the world-sheet parity, Ω , in the presence of a half-integral background NS-NS B -field [44, 45]. Although world-sheet parity sends $B \rightarrow -B$, a half-integral value of B is permitted since B takes values in a torus. Orientifolds with quantized B -field backgrounds have been explored, for example, in [54, 55]. This orientifold is equivalent to a compactification without vector structure [45]. By the T-duality argument of section 2.4.2, we know that this component containing type I without vector structure also contains the 8-dimensional CHL string.

The third and final component $(-, -, +, +)$ is T-dual to the compactification of the 9-dimensional $(-, +)$ orientifold to eight dimensions. This has no D-branes and therefore no gauge symmetry.

3.2.4 $D = 7$

The equivariant cohomology has rank 7, $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^3, \mathbb{Z}_2) = (\mathbb{Z}_2)^7$. The seven generators y_1, \dots, y_7 having the following property: let us use P_1, \dots, P_8 to denote the eight \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points of T^3 . Then y_i has a non-trivial value on both the \mathbb{RP}^2 surrounding P_i and the one surrounding P_8 , while it is trivial at the other six points. This shows that the allowed orientifolds are $(-^8)$, $(-^6, +^2)$ and its permutations, and $(-^4, +^4)$ and its permutations. We exclude those cases with more + than - planes since they require anti-D6-branes. That an odd number of $O6^+$ planes is not allowed can also be understood by an elementary argument. On T^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 , we can enclose each $O6$ plane with an \mathbb{RP}^2 . The eight of them together correspond to a trivial cycle, and therefore the product of the eight \mathbb{RP}^2 diagrams must have sign +1. Therefore, the number of $O6^+$ planes must be even.

The first case, $(-^8)$, has 32 D6-branes. It is T-dual to the standard compactification of type I on T^3 . The second case, $(-^6, +^2)$, requires 16 D6-branes. All permutations are diffeomorphic to each other so there is essentially one configuration of this type. This is obtained from the $(-, -, -, +)$ orientifold on T^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 by compactification along another circle and T-duality on that circle.

The third case $(-^4, +^4)$ has no D6-branes and therefore no open strings. In this case, there is an interesting subtlety. The various permutations are not necessarily diffeomorphic to each other. There are essentially 2 distinct ways to place the orientifold planes at the vertices of the cube. The first can be characterized by placing the four - orientifold planes on a single face of the cube. The remaining four + planes are found at the remaining vertices. This is the configuration that follows from a dimensional reduction of the $(-, -, +, +)$ case. It is therefore automatically consistent. However, we could also consider the case where a single adjacent pair of + and - planes are interchanged. This gives a distinct configuration. For a fixed ordering of the \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed plane, let us denote these 2 cases by $(-, -, -, -, +, +, +, +)$ and by $(-, -, -, +, +, +, +, -)$. Both possibilities are allowed from the closed string point of view. Both are realized as elements of $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^3, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. This is easy to see because the equivariant cohomology is a group. Noting that all permutations of $(-, -, -, -, -, -, +, +)$ are realized as the elements of the group, we see that the first case is simply the sum of $(-, -, -, -, +, +, -, -)$ and $(-, -, -, -, -, -, +, +)$. The second possibility is the sum of $(-, -, -, +, +, -, -, -)$ and $(-, -, -, -, -, +, +, -)$. Thus, both are consistent configurations in perturbative closed string theory and they are distinct. Although the two are distinct configurations perturbatively, it is possible that they are equivalent non-perturbatively (if they are both consistent). We shall mention how

this possibility can be checked in section 4.6.1 on M theory compactifications with flux. This subtlety involving the ordering of orientifold planes also appears for lower-dimensional orientifold configurations.

Therefore, we have a total of 4 distinct orientifold compactifications, and an additional 4 components in the $E_8 \times E_8$ string moduli space. The standard $E_8 \times E_8$ compactification together with the CHL string/ \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple are contained in the orientifold moduli spaces.

3.2.5 $D = 6$

In this dimension, all four kinds of orientifold planes are possible, and indeed each is realized in a particular T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifold. Let us first restrict our attention to $O5^-$ and $O5^{-'}$ planes only. With this restriction, there are only two possibilities: one is $(-^{16})$ and the other is $(-'^{16})$. The latter case is quite interesting. If we coalesce the 8 D-brane pairs on one of the $O^{-'}$ planes, we get an $SO(17)$ maximal gauge group. The rank reduction is therefore 8. As discussed in appendix C, the Chern–Simons invariant for any sub-three-torus is integer as required by anomaly cancellation. However, this compactification clearly has vector structure. The type I dual of this orientifold compactification therefore has a gauge bundle with vector structure which is not connected to the trivial bundle. We met this bundle in section 2.1.4, it is a non-trivial quadruple. Here we have found its orientifold realization.

In addition to these two cases, we have the dimensional reductions of the higher-dimensional cases which are $(-^{12}, +^4)$ and $(-^8, +^8)$. Recall that the first case includes the CHL string, the compactification with no vector structure and the \mathbb{Z}_2 triple in its moduli space. However, the duality chain of section 2.4.2 showed that the quadruple found above is in the same moduli space as the CHL string on T^4 . Somewhat surprisingly, this implies that the $(-^{12}, +^4)$ and $(-'^{16})$ orientifolds are in the same moduli space. We can give further motivation for this inference in a simple way. Compactify both configurations to four dimensions on T^2 . This gives $(-^{48}, +^{16})$ and $(-'^{16}, -^{48})$. S-duality maps $O^{-'} \leftrightarrow O^+$ and O^- to itself. These configurations are therefore S-dual and their moduli spaces must necessarily agree.

Unlike the prior cases, we will not attempt a complete analysis of orientifold configurations in $D = 6$. There are two other cases worth mentioning, however. The first is the case of $(-^{10}, +^6)$ which made an appearance in [17]. This orientifold corresponds to a gauge bundle with \tilde{w}_2^2 non-zero. The last case is $(+'^4, -'^{12})$. In this case, we need an additional 2 pairs of D-branes. The maximal gauge group is then $Sp(2)$ and the rank reduction is 14. Based on the structure of its moduli space, it is natural to conjecture that this orientifold is

dual to the quadruple with no vector structure heterotic/type I compactification described in section 2.1.4. It would certainly be interesting to analyze this case further.

3.2.6 $D = 5$

In this dimension, all four flavors of orientifold plane can again be realized by T^5/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifolds. If we restrict our attention to $O4^-$ and $O4^{-'}$, there are only three possibilities up to diffeomorphisms: $(-^{32})$, $(-'^{32})$ and $(-^{16}, -'^{16})$. We need a few additional words to actually describe these orientifolds. On a torus of sufficiently high dimension, the number of $-$ and $-'$ planes does not in general completely specify the configuration up to diffeomorphisms. The actual pattern of the distribution must be specified. There is no room for such an ambiguity for $(-^{32})$ and $(-'^{32})$ but there are several possibilities for $(-^{16}, -'^{16})$. In this case, the only allowed configuration corresponds to the one where the T^5 can be factorized into $S^1 \times T^4$ so that all the $O4^-$ planes sit at the 16 fixed points at the “origin” ($\theta = 0$ in natural coordinates) of the S^1 . All the $O4^{-'}$ planes reside at the 16 fixed points in the “middle” of the S^1 ($\theta = \pi$).

We can find M theory duals for each of these cases. Recall that a single $O4^-$ plane at the origin of $\mathbb{R}^5/\mathbb{Z}_2$ is dual to M theory on $\mathbb{R}^5/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$. Note that the \mathbb{Z}_2 action acts on the 3-form C of M theory by inversion. On the other hand, $O4^{-'}$ is dual to M theory on $(\mathbb{R}^5 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ where the \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on the last circle by a shift of a half period [47]. The dual of $(-^{32})$ is then M theory on $T^5/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$ as we would naturally expect. The dual of $(-'^{32})$ is M theory on $(T^5 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The dual of $(-^{16}, -'^{16})$ is given by M theory on $(T^5 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The \mathbb{Z}_2 now acts on the coordinates $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_{11}$ of $T^5 \times S^1$, where $x_i \equiv x_i + 2\pi$, by

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_{11}) \longrightarrow (-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_4, -x_5, x_{11} + x_1). \quad (65)$$

In the neighborhood of the “origin” $x_1 = 0$ of the first circle, the \mathbb{Z}_2 action is of the type $\mathbb{R}^5/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$ and the O4-planes are all $-$. In the neighborhood of the “midpoint,” $x_1 = \pi$, the \mathbb{Z}_2 action is of the type $(\mathbb{R}^5 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ and indeed the O4-planes are all $-'$. We note that we would not be able to construct an M theory dual if other distributions of 16 $-$ and 16 $-'$ planes were permitted.

As in the $D = 6$ case, we shall only discuss select additional examples. From dimensional reduction, we obtain $(-^{24}, +^8)$ and $(-^{16}, -'^{16})$. However, because of the duality explained in $D = 6$, these should be part of the same moduli space. In addition, we have $(+^{16}, -^{16})$ and $(-^{20}, +^{12})$. Note that $(-'^{32})$ has no enhanced gauge symmetry so the rank reduction is 16. Further, it does admit vector particles. This suggests that it is dual to type I with a non-trivial quintuple. This particular bundle made an appearance in section 2.1.5. By

the chain of dualities in section 2.4.2, we see that this orientifold is further equivalent to a compactification of the E_8 string with a quintuple in both E_8 factors.

At first sight, it also seems plausible that $(-'^{32})$ could be identified with $(+^{16}, -^{16})$. By $(+^{16}, -^{16})$, we mean the configuration obtained by toroidally compactifying $(+, -)$ in nine dimensions. As support for this conjecture, note that on compactification to four dimensions, we find two configurations $(-^{32}, -'^{32})$ and $(-^{32}, +^{32})$ which are S-dual. Of course, this alone does not demonstrate the equivalence. We can also study the M theory description of $(+^{16}, -^{16})$. Recall that the $D = 9$ $(+, -)$ orientifold is described, after T-duality, by IIB on $S^1/\delta\Omega$ where δ is a half-shift along the circle [17, 53]. Let us compactify this configuration on a further T^4 . We want to determine the corresponding M theory description. It is convenient to first compactify on one additional circle S^1 . We can then T-dualize five times on the T^5 which leaves us in type IIA sending

$$\delta\Omega \rightarrow \delta\Omega\mathbb{Z}_2, \quad (66)$$

where the \mathbb{Z}_2 acts by inversion on the T^5 . The operation $\Omega\mathbb{Z}_2$ lifts in M theory to inversion of the T^5 and the 3-form C [53]. This leaves us with M theory on $(T^5 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$ where the \mathbb{Z}_2 acts as δ on the S^1 factor and by inversion on T^5 . It also inverts the 3-form C . This suggests that the M theory description of $(+^{16}, -^{16})$ is the same as the description of $(-'^{32})$ which is further evidence in favor of their equivalence.

4 Compactifications of M and F Theory

4.1 Some preliminary comments

In prior sections, we have discussed aspects of perturbative string compactifications: either heterotic/type I or type II orientifolds. These descriptions are valid when the string coupling constant is small, regardless of the size of the compactification space. It is natural to ask what kind of description is valid when the string coupling constant is large. The answer to this question depends on how we treat the string scale α' and the volume of the compactification space as $g_s \rightarrow \infty$. As an example, let us take the CHL string in 9 dimensions. If we wish to hold the 11-dimensional Planck scale fixed then $\alpha' g_s^{2/3}$ must be held constant. In this limit, the strong coupling description will involve M theory compactified on a space which has been argued to be the Möbius strip [56]. This is analogous to the Hořava–Witten description of the strongly-coupled $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string.

On the other hand, another strong coupling description of the $E_8 \times E_8$ string on T^2 is given by F theory on $K3$. When is this a valid description? Like M theory, F theory

generically has no perturbative expansion and the condition for validity is that the base B of the elliptic fibration (in this case $K3$) be large in string units. It is convenient to analyze this relation at the point in the moduli space where the gauge group is broken to $(Spin(8)^4 \times U(1)^4)/\mathbb{Z}_2^3$. Let the torus be square with volume V , and let g_H denote the heterotic string coupling. T-duality along one cycle of the torus takes us to the $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ heterotic string with ten-dimensional coupling $(g'_H)^2 = g_H^2 \alpha' / V$ on a torus of volume α' . S-duality then takes us to the type I string with,

$$g_I^2 = \frac{V}{g_H^2 \alpha'}, \quad V_I = \frac{V}{g_H^2}. \quad (67)$$

Two further T-dualities on the resulting torus take us to the type IIB on $T^2/\Omega(-1)^{F_L}\mathbb{Z}_2$, with couplings:

$$g_B^2 = \frac{\alpha' g_H^2}{V}, \quad V_B = \frac{(\alpha')^2 g_H^2}{V}. \quad (68)$$

This is an orientifold limit of F theory on $K3$ [57]. We see that F theory is a good description when g_H becomes large with the volume V fixed in string units. In this regime of the moduli space, we can use F theory to describe the physics.

A more general statement goes as follows. With sixteen supersymmetries, each component of the moduli space is highly constrained; for example, the moduli space metric does not receive quantum corrections. If the effective theory is formulated in d space-time dimensions, then a given component of the moduli space can be described in terms of an even lattice L of signature

$$(s + 10 - d, 10 - d).$$

(We use the convention in which there are more positive than negative eigenvalues in the lattice.) When $d > 4$, this space takes the form

$$\mathcal{M}_L := O(L) \backslash \mathcal{D}_L \times \mathbb{R}^+ \quad (69)$$

where $\mathcal{D}_L = O(s + 10 - d, 10 - d)/(O(s + 10 - d) \times O(10 - d))$ is the symmetric space associated to the lattice, and $O(L)$ is the orthogonal group.

This must be modified somewhat in low dimension: when $d = 4$, the universal cover of the given component of the moduli space is $\mathcal{D}_L \times \mathfrak{h}$ where \mathfrak{h} is the upper half plane, and when $d = 3$, the universal cover of the given component is $\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{L}}$, where \tilde{L} is the direct sum of L and a lattice of signature $(1, 1)$.

A given moduli space has boundaries that correspond to the various ways in which a theory can degenerate. A different physical description is typically valid as we approach

a boundary of the moduli space. Our goal in this section is to study a class of M and F theory compactifications which naturally include dual descriptions for the perturbative compactifications described in earlier sections. These include purely geometric models and also models with background fluxes, as in the case studied by Schwarz and Sen [14].

We now require a more general discussion of the boundaries of moduli spaces than appeared in our initial discussion of section 2.4.3. The possible boundary components of \mathcal{M}_L are determined as follows (setting $d \geq 5$ for simplicity). One type of boundary is given by approaching one end or the other of the \mathbb{R}^+ factor. These include non-stringy limits: for example, in a conventional heterotic or type II compactification one of these limits is the zero-coupling limit which yields a conformal field theory rather than a string theory. This is the kind of description that we studied in prior sections. As discussed above, the strong coupling limit will typically have an M or F theory description. Let us here instead focus on the other class of limits, given by boundary components of the $O(L)\backslash\mathcal{D}_L$ factor. These boundary components typically correspond to a limiting stringy theory whose effective dimension is greater than d .

A boundary component of $O(L)\backslash\mathcal{D}_L$ is determined by an *isotropic sublattice* $M \subset L$, that is, every $x \in M$ satisfies $q(x) = 0$. The lattice associated to the boundary component is then given by $L_M := M^\perp/M$, and the boundary component takes the form

$$O(L_M)\backslash\mathcal{D}_{L_M},$$

where we suppress the \mathbb{R}^+ factor. To determine all boundary components, all isotropic sublattices M must be found, modulo the action of the orthogonal group $O(L)$. If the sublattice M has rank m , the limiting theory will have effective dimension $d + m$.

In general, L_M only determines *part of* a component of the moduli space of the limiting theory in effective dimension $d + m$. That is (suppressing the \mathbb{R}^+ factors), the space $O(L)\backslash\mathcal{D}_L$ is glued to a space $O(L')\backslash\mathcal{D}_{L'}$ along the boundary component $O(L_M)\backslash\mathcal{D}_{L_M}$, where L' is a lattice of signature $(s' + 10 - (d + m), 10 - (d + m))$ which represents the limiting effective theory. The gluing is specified by an inclusion $L_M \subset L'$ with L'/L_M a positive definite lattice of rank $s' - s \geq 0$. The lattice L' must be determined by analyzing the physics of the limiting process; it agrees with L_M for some boundary components but is larger than L_M for others.

For example, the CHL string in nine dimensions has lattice [38] $L \cong \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus E_8$. There is a unique boundary component, corresponding to $L_x \cong E_8$. However, as we discussed in section 2.4.3, in the decompactification limit we actually obtain the heterotic string in ten dimensions with lattice $L' \cong E_8 \oplus E_8$.

Decompactification limits of components corresponding to non-trivial discrete choices of Wilson lines exhibit a similar phenomenon: viewed from the perspective of the higher-dimensional theory, the non-trivial types of Wilson lines can only be turned on for special values of the moduli. Thus, it is along a subspace $O(L_M) \backslash \mathcal{D}_{L_M}$ of $O(L') \backslash \mathcal{D}_{L'}$ that the moduli space of the lower dimensional theory “attaches,” and one recovers additional degrees of freedom in the decompactification limit.

A similar phenomenon occurs in F theory [13], where compactification along an additional circle gives theories which are dual to M theory on elliptically fibered manifolds. The discrete Wilson line degrees of freedom correspond to the possibility of compactifying M theory on an elliptically fibered manifold without a section, which typically is only possible for special values of the moduli.

4.2 Six-dimensional M theory compactifications without fluxes

Our starting point is M theory compactified to 6 dimensions, but we will also include remarks about lower-dimensional compactifications.¹⁰ Let us begin by excluding any background flux so that this is a purely geometric compactification. We shall also restrict to supersymmetric compactifications which take the form of a compact Riemannian manifold times Minkowski space. The metric on the compact part must then admit a covariantly constant spinor, which leads to restrictions on the holonomy. In fact, the list of possibilities can be determined by examining the holonomy classification of Riemannian metrics, which (when formulated carefully [58]¹¹) implies that every compact Riemannian manifold Y admitting a covariantly constant spinor takes the form

$$Y = (T^k \times (X_1 \times \cdots \times X_m) / \Gamma) / G, \quad (70)$$

where T^k is a torus of dimension $k \geq 0$, each X_i is a compact simply-connected Riemannian manifold whose holonomy is either $SU(n_i)$, $Sp(n_i)$, G_2 , or $Spin(7)$, and Γ and G are finite groups which act without fixed points. The effective dimension of the physical theory is $d = 11 - \dim Y$.

In order to guarantee at least 16 supercharges in the effective theory, there must be at least half as many holonomy-invariant spinors on this manifold as there are on flat space. Because each X_i in eq. (70) reduces the set of holonomy-invariant spinors by at least a factor of two, and the factor is greater than two except in the case of holonomy $SU(2) = Sp(1)$,

¹⁰The corresponding type IIA string compactifications were studied in detail in [42, 43].

¹¹We thank B. McInnes for helpful correspondence on this point.

there are two cases: either (1) there is a single X_i with holonomy $SU(2) = Sp(1)$ (i.e., a K3 surface), the group Γ is trivial, and the group G preserves all of the spinors on $T^k \times X$, or (2) there is no X_i at all (and hence no Γ) and the group G preserves one-half of the spinors on T^k . In the second case, possibly after replacing the torus by a finite cover or a finite quotient, we can assume that [59] $T^k = T^4 \times T^{k-4}$ with the group action preserving the 1-forms on T^{k-4} and the holomorphic 2-form on T^4 , but leaving no invariant 1-forms on T^4 . To get the correct holonomy, the image of G in $SO(k)$ must lie in an $SU(2)$ subgroup corresponding to a complex structure on the T^4 factor. In both cases, then, we can write $Y = (T^\ell \times Z)/G$ where Z is either a K3 surface or a complex 2-torus (that is, a real 4-torus on which a complex structure has been specified).

The lattice L can be directly determined from the cohomology of Y . When $d > 4$, the possible gauge charges for the theory are described by

$$H^1(Y, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H^5(Y, \mathbb{Z}), \quad (71)$$

(with the first factor coming from Kaluza–Klein modes, and the latter two coming from the M theory three-form and its dual six-form). This cohomology group comes equipped with a natural quadratic form, to be described below. Bearing in mind the sign conventions, we can identify the free part of eq. (71) with the lattice $L(-1)$ if $d > 5$. (There is also the possibility of torsion in eq. (71), which we will not explore in any detail.) When $d = 5$, the free part of the gauge lattice in eq. (71) takes the form $L(-1) \oplus \langle x \rangle$ with $q(x) = 0$; the element x is unique up to ± 1 , so $L(-1)$ can be recovered by modding out the free part of the gauge lattice by the span of x . When $d = 4$, the free part of the gauge lattice is simply

$$H^1(Y, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z}) \quad (72)$$

due to the self-duality of gauge fields in this dimension, and this coincides with $L(-1)$.

The description of the quadratic form on L depends on the dimension d of the effective theory. If $d = 6$, both $H^1(Y)$ and $H^5(Y)$ are 1-dimensional and this part of the lattice is isomorphic to $\Gamma_{1,1}$. The quadratic form on $H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$ is inherited from the intersection form on the resolution \widetilde{Z}/G of Z/G via the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} &\cong H^2(Z/G, \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} \\ &\cong \text{the orthogonal complement of the} \\ &\quad \text{exceptional divisors in } H^2(\widetilde{Z}/G, \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

Thus, although the action of G on $S^1 \times Z$ has no fixed points and a smooth quotient, keeping track of the singular points on Z/G provides a convenient bookkeeping device for analyzing

k	G	Maximum dimension of effective theory
0	$\{e\}$	7
1	$\mathbb{Z}_m, m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$	6
2	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_m, m = 2, 4, 6$ or $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m, m = 3, 4$	5
3	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^3$	4
4	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$	3

Table 7: Automorphisms of K3 surfaces and the resulting M theory vacua.

the lattice associated to $(S^1 \times Z)/G$. There is one subtlety associated to this, however. If $E \subset H^2(\widetilde{Z/G}, \mathbb{Z})$ denotes the lattice spanned by the exceptional divisors, then $(E^\perp)^\perp$ will be larger than E : there are \mathbb{Q} -linear combinations of exceptional divisors which belong to $H^2(\widetilde{Z/G}, \mathbb{Z})$. In fact, the finite group $(E^\perp)^\perp/E$ provides another important invariant in this situation.

Consider first the case in which $Y = (T^\ell \times Z)/G$ where Z is a K3 surface. The action of G preserves the two factors T^ℓ and Z . In order to preserve the invariant spinors on T^ℓ it must act by translations on that factor, and in order to preserve the invariant spinors on Z it must preserve the holomorphic 2-form on Z . Abelian group actions which preserve the holomorphic 2-form on Z were classified by Nikulin [37]; there are 15 cases, including the trivial group. The resulting vacua are displayed in table 7, where k denotes the number of generators in the group, and hence the minimal dimension of a torus factor in Y .

The lattices $H^2(Z/G)$ in these cases are also known [37]. In table 8 we exhibit the lattices L associated to six-dimensional effective theories built from M theory on $Y = (S^1 \times K3)/G$ when G is trivial or cyclic;¹² we also describe the singularities which are found on Z/G itself, using the *ADE* notation for rational double points, and the finite group $(E^\perp)^\perp/E$ where E is the sublattice of $H^2(\widetilde{Z/G}, \mathbb{Z})$ spanned by the exceptional divisors. The corresponding facts about non-cyclic groups G (where the effective theory has lower dimension) are given in table 9. (The “discriminant group” which appears in that table is discussed in appendix A.)

Turning to the case where $Y = (T^\ell \times Z)/G$ with Z a complex 2-torus, we need an

¹²The descriptions we give of the lattices can be inferred from the descriptions in [37] using techniques from [60].

G	Lattice L	Singularities on $K3/G$	$(E^\perp)^\perp/E$
\mathbb{Z}_1	$\Gamma_{4,4} \oplus E_8 \oplus E_8$	none	$\{e\}$
\mathbb{Z}_2	$\Gamma_{1,1}(2) \oplus \Gamma_{3,3} \oplus D_4 \oplus D_4$	$8A_1$	\mathbb{Z}_2
\mathbb{Z}_3	$\Gamma_{1,1}(3) \oplus \Gamma_{3,3} \oplus A_2 \oplus A_2$	$6A_2$	\mathbb{Z}_3
\mathbb{Z}_4	$\Gamma_{1,1}(4) \oplus \Gamma_{3,3} \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$	$4A_3 + 2A_1$	\mathbb{Z}_4
\mathbb{Z}_5	$\Gamma_{1,1}(5) \oplus \Gamma_{3,3}$	$4A_4$	\mathbb{Z}_5
\mathbb{Z}_6	$\Gamma_{1,1}(6) \oplus \Gamma_{3,3}$	$2A_5 + 2A_2 + 2A_1$	\mathbb{Z}_6
\mathbb{Z}_7	$\Gamma_{2,2} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 28 & 7 \\ 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$3A_6$	\mathbb{Z}_7
\mathbb{Z}_8	$\Gamma_{2,2} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$2A_7 + A_3 + A_1$	\mathbb{Z}_8

Table 8: Choices for G together with their associated lattices for $Y = (S^1 \times K3)/G$.

abelian group G acting on Z in such a way that the holomorphic 2-form is preserved by the G -action. Moreover, the group action must not leave any holomorphic 1-form invariant, so G cannot act entirely by translations. Such group actions were classified in modern language by Fujiki [59] (although the classification was essentially done more than ninety years ago by Enriques and Severi [61]). The computations of the corresponding lattices in the case of abelian group actions were made in [62–64] and were applied in the physics literature in [65]. The only possibilities are cyclic groups $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$ with $m = 2, 3, 4$, or 6 , and all of these lead to theories of effective dimension six. The associated lattices are described in table 10,¹³ where we also give the singularities on Z/G and the finite group $(E^\perp)^\perp/E$.

4.3 F theory compactifications without flux

It is common to describe an F theory vacuum in terms of a Ricci-flat manifold Y together with an elliptic fibration $\pi : Y \rightarrow B$. However, to specify an F theory vacuum, we actually only need

1. the manifold B with a subset Δ of real codimension 2 (where Δ specifies the location

¹³Again, matching the descriptions in table 10 with those in [62–64] requires techniques from [60].

Compactification dimension	G	Rank of $H^2(K3/G)$	Discriminant group
5	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	10	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^8$
5	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$	6	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^2 \times (\mathbb{Z}_4)^2$
5	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_6$	4	$(\mathbb{Z}_2) \times (\mathbb{Z}_6)$
5	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$	6	$(\mathbb{Z}_3)^4$
5	$\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$	4	$(\mathbb{Z}_4)^2$
4	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	8	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^8$
3	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	7	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^7$

Table 9: Choices for G for lower-dimensional compactifications.

of the singular fibers in the fibration π),

2. a monodromy representation $\pi_1(B - \Delta, p) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and a “ j -function” $j : B \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ compatible with the monodromy (which are specified by the complex structure on the fibers of π), and
3. a metric on $B - \Delta$ whose asymptotics near Δ are described by the Greene–Shapere–Vafa–Yau ansatz [66] (which can be seen as a limit of metrics on Y as the area of the elliptic fiber approaches zero [67]).

The F theory vacuum is then described as type IIB string theory compactified on B with the given metric and with branes along Δ , using the S-duality of type IIB theory to compensate for the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ monodromy.

If we begin from M theory compactified on Y , and take the limit as the area of the fibers of π approaches zero, then one dimension of the effective theory decompactifies [43, 68] and we obtain the F theory vacuum in the limit. This is sometimes referred to as “F theory compactified on Y ” although the full data of Y is not needed. Conversely, if the elliptic fibration on Y has a section, then the standard M theory/F theory duality [69] asserts that F theory on $Y \times S^1$ (with a trivial Wilson line) is dual to M theory on Y .

When the elliptic fibration on Y does *not* have a section, there is always an associated manifold $\mathcal{J}(Y)$, the *Jacobian of the fibration*, which has an elliptic fibration with a section that gives rise to the same monodromy and j -function data as the elliptic fibration on the

G	Lattice L	Singularities on T^4/G	$(E^\perp)^\perp/E$
\mathbb{Z}_2	$\Gamma_{3,3}(2) \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}$	$16A_1$	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^5$
\mathbb{Z}_3	$\Gamma_{1,1}(3) \oplus \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$9A_2$	$(\mathbb{Z}_3)^3$
\mathbb{Z}_4	$\Gamma_{1,1}(4) \oplus \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$4A_3 + 6A_1$	$\mathbb{Z}_4 \times (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$
\mathbb{Z}_6	$\Gamma_{1,1}(6) \oplus \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$A_5 + 4A_2 + 5A_1$	\mathbb{Z}_6

Table 10: Choices for G together with their associated lattices for $Y = (S^1 \times T^4)/G$.

original manifold. Thus, F theory cannot distinguish between the compactification on Y and the compactification on $\mathcal{J}(Y)$.

The M theory/F theory duality can be extended to cover this case [13], where it becomes the assertion that when Wilson line data is included, F theory on $\mathcal{J}(Y) \times S^1$ is dual to the union of the M theory moduli spaces on Y_k for all manifolds Y_k with the same Jacobian fibration $\mathcal{J}(Y_k) = \mathcal{J}(Y)$.¹⁴ Thus, discrete choices for Wilson lines in F theory correspond in M theory to different elliptic fibrations with the same Jacobian fibration. Typically, such discrete choices are only present for special values of moduli.

An elliptic fibration on a Ricci-flat manifold Y always determines a class $x \in H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z})$ with $q(x) = 0$. Thus, in the case of 16 supercharges, the boundary lattice associated to taking the F theory limit is $L_x = x^\perp / \langle x \rangle$. If the elliptic fibration admits a section, then this lattice can be used to describe the entire component of the F theory moduli space. On the other hand, if the elliptic fibration does not admit a section, then the lattice L' for the component of F theory moduli space associated to $\mathcal{J}(Y)$ is typically larger than L_x .

To find these components in detail, we need to examine possible elliptic fibrations on the Ricci-flat manifolds $Y = (T^\ell \times Z)/G$ (with Z either a K3 surface or a T^4). An elliptic fibration $\pi : (T^\ell \times Z)/G \rightarrow B$ will lift to an elliptic fibration $\tilde{\pi} : T^\ell \times Z \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ which is G -invariant. If π has a section then its inverse image will be a G -invariant section of $\tilde{\pi}$. The group G acts on the base \tilde{B} and $B = \tilde{B}/G$. We let G_0 be the subgroup of G which acts trivially on the base \tilde{B} . It is easy to see that if G_0 is non-trivial, there cannot be a section for the fibration π : the group G_0 acts by translations on the fibers, so cannot preserve a

¹⁴For other comments on F theory compactifications without section, see [70].

section of $\tilde{\pi}$, but $\tilde{\pi}$ must have a G -invariant section when π has a section. Thus, when π has a section the action of G on \tilde{B} must be faithful.

Let us first analyze the cases in which π does *not* have a section. As indicated above, the lack of a section can be attributed to a non-trivial group G_0 which acts trivially on the base \tilde{B} . Let us begin with the case $Z = K3$ and return to the case $Z = T^4$ in a little while. In fact, it is easy to see that the Jacobian of the elliptic fibration on $(T^\ell \times Z)/G_0$ is just $T^\ell \times (Z/G_0)$. The manifold Z/G_0 is a singular K3 surface, and this is in fact part of a larger family of manifolds of the form $T^\ell \times K3$. The possible G_0 's which can occur here can be classified: we need to know which finite abelian groups G_0 could act as a group of translations on the fibers of an elliptic fibration on a K3 surface. This classification was carried out by Cox [71], who found almost exactly the same list as Nikulin's classification of abelian automorphism groups [37], except that $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3$ and $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^4$ cannot occur as translations on the fibers. Thus, in all of these cases, there is a limit of the M theory moduli space in which the limiting F theory vacua gain additional degrees of freedom which allow them to be part of the “standard component” of the F theory moduli space on $S^1 \times K3$. Since the lattice of the component of M theory moduli space takes the form $L(-1) \cong \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus H^2(Z/G_0, \mathbb{Z})$, we must have $L_x(-1) = H^2(Z/G_0, \mathbb{Z})$ in order to allow the lattice L_x to be embedded into the “standard lattice” $\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus E_8 \oplus E_8$. This is exactly the type of lattice limit which is found for the standard component.

There can be “mixed” cases as well, in which both G_0 and $G_1 := G/G_0$ are non-trivial. In such a case, the Jacobian of the elliptic fibration on $(T^\ell \times Z)/G$ will be an elliptic fibration on $(T^\ell \times (Z/G_0))/G_1$. The limiting theory “attaches” to the moduli space $(T^\ell \times Z')/G_1$, and the lattice decomposition $L \cong M_1 \oplus L_x$ should use the rank two lattice M_1 associated with G_1 . (We will determine those lattices below.)

Turning now to the cases in which π has a section, there will be a component of the F theory moduli space for each case in which π has a section. When Z is a K3 surface, both B and \tilde{B} are isomorphic to \mathbb{CP}^1 so G must have a faithful action on \mathbb{CP}^1 , that is, there must be an injective homomorphism $G \rightarrow SO(3)$. Since G is abelian, the only possibilities are that G is trivial, or G is cyclic, or $G \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$.

When G is trivial, we can take $\ell = 0$ and we get the “standard” F theory component in 8 dimensions. This leads to standard components in lower dimensions as well, which can be treated as F theory on $T^\ell \times K3$.

When $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_m$ is cyclic, there will be two fixed points for the action of G on $\tilde{B} = \mathbb{CP}^1$. All of the fixed points for the action of G on Z must lie in one of the two elliptic curves fixed by the G -action, and the quotient Z/G will have an elliptic fibration which degenerates to

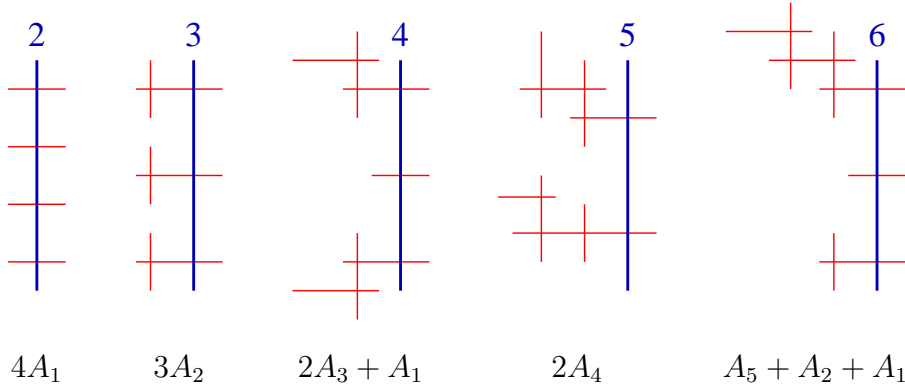


Figure 3: The singular fibers on Z/G .

have a irreducible fiber of multiplicity m at each of the two fixed points. Note that Z/G has singularities along these two fibers as well, and that the resolved surface \widetilde{Z}/G will have a more conventional elliptic fibration, with section (since there is a section up on Z by assumption). Since the only multiplicities which can occur within fibers in such a fibration are $m \leq 6$, we learn that the only possible cyclic group actions in this case are \mathbb{Z}_m with $2 \leq m \leq 6$.

In fact, it is possible to see the geometry of these group actions quite explicitly. We have already enumerated the possible singular points on Z/G in table 8. These singular points are grouped together into elliptic fibers as indicated in figure 3. In each case, the elliptic curves on Z/G degenerate to an irreducible curve passing through 2, 3, or 4 singular points, and the irreducible curve has multiplicity m in the elliptic fibration on Z/G . All of the values $2 \leq m \leq 6$ do occur, as shown in figure 3.¹⁵ On each fiber in the figure, the thick (blue) line represents the irreducible curve (which is labeled by its multiplicity m in the fiber), and the thin (red) lines represent the curves in the resolutions of the various singularities. We have labeled each fiber with the types of singular points that occur on it.

We remind the reader that the singularities of Z/G do not actually occur in our M theory and F theory vacua, which are compactified on $(S^1 \times Z)/G$; the surface Z/G is just a convenient device for determining the lattice L of the M theory compactification. To determine the lattice of the F theory compactification, we should use a different birational model of Z/G : either the nonsingular surface \widetilde{Z}/G , or the *Weierstrass model* obtained from

¹⁵A related geometric structure appears in [72]. It would be interesting to understand how this is related to the frozen singularities that we will later discuss.

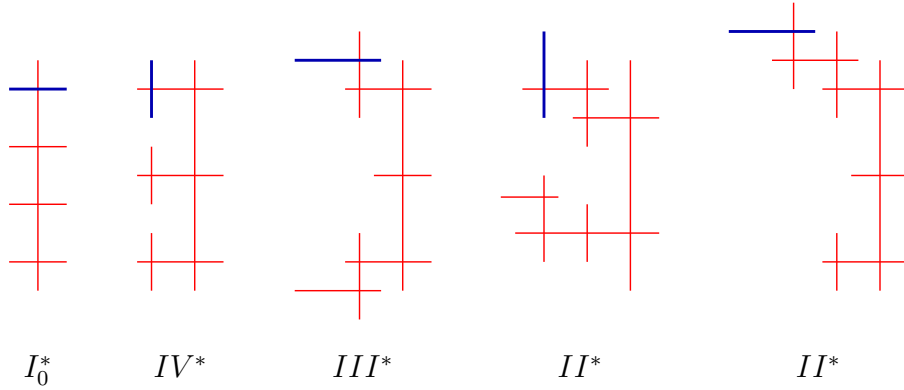


Figure 4: The singular fibers for F theory on $\widetilde{Z/G}$.

G	Lattice L_x	Singular fibers on $\widetilde{K3/G}$
\mathbb{Z}_1	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus E_8 \oplus E_8$	none
\mathbb{Z}_2	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus D_4 \oplus D_4$	$I_0^* + I_0^*$
\mathbb{Z}_3	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus A_2 \oplus A_2$	$IV^* + IV^*$
\mathbb{Z}_4	$\Gamma_{3,3} \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$	$III^* + III^*$
\mathbb{Z}_5	$\Gamma_{3,3}$	$II^* + II^*$
\mathbb{Z}_6	$\Gamma_{3,3}$	$II^* + II^*$

Table 11: F theory lattices and singular fibers for $Y = (S^1 \times K3)/G$.

$\widetilde{Z/G}$ by blowing down all components of fibers other than the ones meeting a section.¹⁶ Each singular fiber can then be labeled by its *Kodaira type*; the labels for the fibers for different values of m are shown in figure 4. The fibers in that figure are in one-to-one correspondence with the fibers in figure 3, and for each fiber in figure 4, the thick (blue) line represents the fiber component which meets the section, and the thin (red) lines represent the components which are blown down to give the Weierstrass model.

The configurations of singular points on Z/G from table 8 are thus collected into Kodaira fibers, giving the results in the right hand column of table 11.¹⁷ From the Kodaira fibers,

¹⁶Again, the singularities on the Weierstrass model do not directly show up in our F theory vacuum, but they will reappear as “frozen singularities” in an M theory limit with 3-form flux described in section 4.6.1.

¹⁷Note that the free part of the lattices for the \mathbb{Z}_5 and \mathbb{Z}_6 cases appearing table 11 are identical. It would be interesting to check whether the full cohomology lattices differ by torsion classes.

G	Lattice for $\widetilde{K3}/G$	Singular fibers on $\widetilde{K3}/G$
$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$	$\Gamma_{2,2} \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}(2) \oplus D_4$	$I_0^* + I_0^* + I_0^*$

Table 12: The additional F theory vacuum in dimension 6.

G	Lattice L_x	Singular fibers on $\widetilde{T^4}/G$
\mathbb{Z}_2	$\Gamma_{2,2}(2) \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}$	$I_0^* + I_0^* + I_0^* + I_0^*$
\mathbb{Z}_3	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}$	$IV^* + IV^* + IV^*$
\mathbb{Z}_4	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}$	$III^* + III^* + I_0^*$
\mathbb{Z}_6	$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \Gamma_{1,1}$	$II^* + IV^* + I_0^*$

Table 13: F theory lattices and singular fibers for $Y = (S^1 \times T^4)/G$.

a lattice can easily be computed, as shown in the middle column of table 11, and we claim that this is the lattice which describes the moduli space for the corresponding F theory component. In fact, this same lattice can be arrived at in two ways: either directly in terms of the Kodaira fibers for the elliptic fibration on \widetilde{Z}/G , or by using the $x^\perp/\langle x \rangle$ construction, using the fact that $L = \Gamma_{1,1}(m) \oplus L_x$ in the case that $Y = (S^1 \times Z)/G$. (This latter result becomes obvious when comparing tables 8 and 11.) This gives six different F theory vacua. These vacua are dual to the six heterotic asymmetric orbifolds in 7 dimensions that we constructed in section 2.

Note that in the two remaining cyclic cases for M theory vacua, namely \mathbb{Z}_7 and \mathbb{Z}_8 , it is not possible to split off a factor of $\Gamma_{1,1}(m)$ from the lattice L as given in table 8. This gives further confirmation that there are no F theory vacua associated with these cases.

The one remaining F theory vacuum with $Z = K3$ is associated to the group $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$; see table 12. The lattice we list is for $K3/G$. To this lattice, we must add a lattice of signature $(2, 2)$ for the 5-dimensional M theory compactification and a lattice of signature $(1, 1)$ for the F theory compactification. The fixed points for the action of G on $\widetilde{B} = \mathbb{CP}^1$ have stabilizer \mathbb{Z}_2 in each case, so on the quotient Z/G we will find fibers with multiplicity 2 which become I_0^* Kodaira fibers on \widetilde{Z}/G . Once again the lattices satisfy $L = \Gamma_{1,1}(2) \oplus L_x$.

Turning to the case in which $Z = T^4$, we find a similar story. The base B of the elliptic fibration on Z/G is still \mathbb{CP}^1 , but the base \widetilde{B} of the elliptic fibration on Z is now an elliptic

curve. The action of G on \widetilde{B} must be faithful, and in fact it suffices to consider the case in which G does not contain any translations (else we could mod out by the translations first). As an action on an elliptic curve with a fixed point, the only possibilities are $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$ with $m = 2, 3, 4$, or 6 . In fact, these are *exactly* the group actions that we have (in table 10)! As in the previous case, the singular points on Z/G can be collected into Kodaira fibers for $\widetilde{Z/G}$; the results of this are displayed in table 13. The lattices once again satisfy $L \cong \Gamma_{1,1}(m) \oplus L_x$.

The entries in tables 11, 12, and 13 thus describe the possible F theory vacua with 16 supercharges. The first entry in table 11 gives the “standard” F theory vacuum in eight dimensions, the remaining five entries in table 11 together with the four entries in table 13 give the new F theory vacua in seven dimensions, and table 12 shows the one new F theory vacuum in six dimensions. (Of course the higher dimensional theories can be reduced to lower dimensional ones by compactification on additional circles.)

4.3.1 From F theory to type I'

Decompactification limits of the components of the F theory moduli space which have D -dimensional effective theories should lead to $(D+1)$ -dimensional effective theories (using an isotropic sublattice of rank 1). It would be desirable to give a description of these directly in terms of type I' theory. However, despite the interesting pictures presented in [73, 74], at present we do not have enough control over type I' vacua to be able to do this. So our analysis will be somewhat indirect. In this section, we describe the overall picture leaving a detailed discussion for the following section.

The most common decompactification limit from these components involves a decomposition of the lattice in the form

$$L \cong \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus L_x. \quad (74)$$

We saw in the previous section that when going from six dimensions up to seven dimensions, a lattice decomposition of this form corresponded to a boundary component which gained additional degrees of freedom in the limit, and which “attached” to the standard boundary component.

To see this, we will give a geometric construction of these components and their decompactification limits, and note that for the vast majority of components in dimension seven, there is *only one* decompactification limit, which must therefore be of this type. We thus argue by analogy that all limits of this type must have the lattice decomposition given in

eq. (74); this leaves only a few additional components in dimension eight for which we must account.

Our geometric construction—to be described in section 4.3.2 for $Z = K3$ —is designed for easy comparison with the heterotic duals of these vacua, where this phenomenon is known: the seven-dimensional components we have found are dual to non-trivial triples of Wilson lines on the heterotic side, and their eight-dimensional limits all attach to the standard eight-dimensional component. The exceptional case is $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ which contains the CHL string. This case does have a non-trivial 8 and 9-dimensional limit.

A similar discussion applies to the 8-dimensional limits of the F theory moduli spaces coming from $Y = (S^1 \times T^4)/G$. Since the lattices for these models also have a $\Gamma_{1,1}$ summand, 8-dimensional limits exist. However, in each case, again with the exception of $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$, these boundaries attach to a conventional toroidal type IIB compactification. The case of $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ has non-trivial 8 and 9-dimensional limits as reflected in its lattice given in table 11. This is natural since this model has a dual description as the compactification of the $(+, -)$ orientifold to 7 dimensions. This duality can be seen immediately by studying the geometric description of the compactified $(+, -)$ orientifold obtained in section 3.2.6.

The last case we need to discuss is the 6-dimensional F theory vacuum associated to $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$. From the lattice for $\widetilde{K3/G}$ given in table 12, we see that there are two ways of decompactifying to 8 dimensions. Peeling off a $\Gamma_{1,1}$ factor gives us a 7-dimensional theory that attaches to the standard component as in our preceding discussion. The other limit involves peeling off a $\Gamma_{1,1}(2)$ factor. This leads to a 7-dimensional theory that attaches to the component of the moduli space containing the CHL string. Note that we also need to worry about the additional signature $(1, 1)$ summand in the lattice for F theory on $(K3 \times T^2)/G$. The correct relative normalization for this summand is tricky to determine, although preliminary computations suggest that it is either $\Gamma_{1,1}$ or $\Gamma_{1,1}(2)$. This is certainly supported from a study of the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ asymmetric orbifold of the heterotic string. From that approach, it seems clear that there is no new 7-dimensional theory to which the 6-dimensional orbifold could decompactify. From this 6-dimensional theory, we therefore arrive at no new 7-dimensional theory.

4.3.2 Automorphisms of del Pezzo surfaces

Let us begin by explaining why del Pezzo surfaces play a natural role in our F theory discussion. Consider an elliptically fibered $K3$ surface Z whose base B is large, and whose complex structure is close to a degenerate one in which the $K3$ surface degenerates into a

pair of del Pezzo surfaces Z_1, Z_2 meeting on an elliptic curve E . This is the limit in which comparison with the $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string becomes possible [75]. (In fact, it corresponds to both large volume and weak string coupling on the heterotic side of the duality.) It is then natural to expect that automorphisms of del Pezzo surfaces will be classified by the same data used to classify E_8 gauge bundles on T^3 . Further, the anomaly cancellation condition should have a purely geometric realization as a constraint on whether we can “glue” two del Pezzo surfaces with automorphisms into a $K3$.

So let us begin by considering a rational elliptic surface X in Weierstrass form. This implies that X has an elliptic fibration $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$, and a section $\sigma: \mathbb{CP}^1 \rightarrow X$ contained in the smooth points of X . Since X is rational, $\sigma^2 = -1$, that is to say σ is an exceptional curve. We fix a fiber $E \subset X$ of π , and we wish to study the group of automorphisms of X which are the identity on E and which stabilize σ (ie map the image of σ to itself). We call these automorphisms of (X, E, σ) . Equivalently, we could consider a degree one del Pezzo surface \overline{X} obtained by collapsing σ . The elliptic fibration on X becomes the anti-canonical pencil of elliptic curves (or more generally Weierstrass curves) on this surface. This surface has at worst rational double point singularities. The automorphism group (X, E, σ) acts naturally on \overline{X} and is identified with the subgroup of the automorphism group of X fixing E pointwise.

As a first step, let us argue that the automorphism group of (X, E, σ) is a finite cyclic group that preserves the elliptic fibration structure of X . Along the way, we shall also see that the induced action of the group of automorphisms on the base \mathbb{CP}^1 of the elliptic fibration is faithful. The group acts on \mathbb{CP}^1 fixing two points, i.e., the automorphism group of (X, E, σ) stabilizes E and exactly one other fiber.

To see this, let $f \subset X$ be a fiber of the elliptic fibration and let $\alpha: X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of (X, E, σ) . Then $\alpha(f)$ is a divisor in X with zero algebraic intersection with E . Hence, its projection to \mathbb{CP}^1 must be a single point. That is to say $\alpha(f)$ is contained in a fiber of the elliptic fibration. By homological considerations, we see that it is exactly a fiber of the elliptic fibration structure. This shows that α preserves the elliptic fibration structure and hence induces an automorphism $\overline{\alpha}$ of the base \mathbb{CP}^1 . If $\overline{\alpha}$ is trivial, then α stabilizes each fiber of the elliptic fibration. Since it acts by the identity on E , it acts by the identity on the homology of each smooth fiber and hence, it is a translation on each smooth fiber. But, α also stabilizes the section σ , and hence it must be the identity on each smooth fiber. Since the smooth fibers are dense, it follows that α is the identity. This proves that the automorphism group of (X, E, σ) acts faithfully on the base \mathbb{CP}^1 .

The elliptic fibration structure on X has at least two singular fibers. This means that

the automorphism group of (X, E, σ) is faithfully represented as a group of automorphisms of \mathbb{CP}^1 fixing a point of \mathbb{CP}^1 and permuting a finite set of points of cardinality at least two. All such groups are finite cyclic and fix two points of \mathbb{CP}^1 .

We use E' to denote the fiber other than E stabilized by the automorphism group of (X, E, σ) . Suppose that an automorphism α is the identity on E' . It is also the identity on E . We consider the degree one del Pezzo model \overline{X} where the section has been collapsed. The image of σ is a smooth point of this surface, and α descends to an automorphism $\overline{\alpha}$ of \overline{X} fixing the point of intersection x of E and E' and acting by the identity on E and on E' . It follows that the differential of $\overline{\alpha}$ at x is the identity, and hence that the restriction of α to the exceptional curve in X obtained from blowing up x is the identity. It follows that α stabilizes each fiber of the elliptic fibration. But we have already seen that this implies that α is the identity. The action of the automorphism group of (X, E, σ) on E' is therefore faithful.

Let us examine the automorphism groups of the various types of Weierstrass curves fixing a given smooth point of the curve. The automorphism group of a generic elliptic curve fixing a point is \mathbb{Z}_2 acting by -1 and fixing 4 points. In the case of special elliptic curves the automorphism group is either \mathbb{Z}_4 acting with two fixed points and two points with stabilizers \mathbb{Z}_2 , or \mathbb{Z}_6 acting with one fixed point, 3 points with stabilizer \mathbb{Z}_2 and two points with stabilizer \mathbb{Z}_3 . The automorphism group of an ordinary double point fiber fixing a smooth point is \mathbb{Z}_2 fixing the singular point and the other point. The automorphism group of a Weierstrass cusp fixing a smooth point is \mathbb{C}^* acting so as to fix only the singular point and the given smooth point.

Let Y be an elliptic surface and let $f \subset Y$ be a fiber. Let $p \in \mathbb{CP}^1$ be the image of f under projection mapping. Let $\tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ be the minimal resolution of Y and let $\tilde{p}: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ be the induced projection mapping. Let $\tilde{f} \subset \tilde{Y}$ be the full preimage of f . Fix a disk $\Delta \subset \mathbb{CP}^1$ centered at p sufficiently small so that the preimage of $\Delta - \{p\}$ contains the preimage of no singular point of Y or of the projection mapping. We define *the local contribution of f to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of Y* to be the Euler characteristic of $\tilde{p}^{-1}(\Delta)$. It is easy to see that f is a smooth fiber if and only if its local contribution to the Euler characteristic is zero and otherwise that the local contribution to the Euler characteristic is positive. Also, the local contribution to the Euler characteristic is 1 if and only if f misses the singularities of X and contains an ordinary double point. Lastly, if the elliptic surface in question is rational, then the sum over all fibers of the local contributions to the Euler characteristic is 12.

The quotient of X by the automorphism group is a surface Y with an induced elliptic

fibration and with rational double point singularities. In the singular model, the fiber which contains the image of E' has multiplicity equal to the order of the automorphism group of X . On the other hand, in the minimal resolution, the strict transform of this curve is one of the components of the set of rational curves indexed by the nodes of an extended Dynkin diagram of type A , D , or E and which intersect each other as indicated by the bonds of the extended Dynkin diagram. Furthermore, the multiplicities of the various components in the fiber in the smooth model are given by the coroot integers on the corresponding nodes of this diagram. These numbers are all at most 6, and hence every component has multiplicity at most 6 in the fiber. It follows in the singular model, that the fiber containing the image of E' has multiplicity at most 6, and hence the order of the automorphism group is at most 6. (Notice that the cases of smooth and nodal fibers E' follow directly from the classification of the automorphism groups of these fibers given above.) The automorphism group of (X, E, σ) is therefore a cyclic group of order at most 6.

Now we simply list the possibilities: the automorphism group is \mathbb{Z}_2 and the fiber E' stabilized by the action is smooth. The quotient surface has four A_1 singularities and the image of E' passes through all of these. The local contribution of this fiber to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model is 6. The local contribution to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of X from the singular fibers of the elliptic fibration is 12, and since the automorphism group acts freely on these fibers, the local contribution of the images of these fibers to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of the quotient is $12/2 = 6$. In the minimal resolution of the quotient surface, the preimage of this fiber is a tree of rational curves intersecting according to the extended Dynkin diagram of D_4 . The strict transform of E' has multiplicity 2 in the fiber, i.e., it corresponds to the central node in the extended Dynkin diagram, the one with coefficient two in the dominant root.

The automorphism group is \mathbb{Z}_3 and the fiber E' stabilized by the action is smooth. The quotient surface has three A_2 singularities and the image of E' passes through all of them. In the minimal resolution of the quotient surface, the preimage of this fiber is a tree of rational curves intersecting according to the extended Dynkin diagram of E_6 and this fiber contributes 8 to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model. The singular fibers contribute 12 to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of X and hence their images in the quotient contribute $12/3 = 4$ to the Euler characteristic of its smooth model. The strict transform of E' is the curve of multiplicity three in the fiber, i.e., it corresponds to the central node in the extended Dynkin diagram, the one with coefficient three in the dominant root. The local contribution of this fiber to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model is 8.

The automorphism group is \mathbb{Z}_4 and the fiber E' stabilized by the action is smooth. The quotient surface has two A_3 singularities and an A_1 singularity. The image of E' passes through all these singularities. In the minimal resolution of the quotient surface the preimage of this fiber is a tree of rational curves intersecting according to the extended Dynkin diagram of E_7 and the local contribution of this fiber to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model is 9. The singular fibers contribute 12 to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of X , and hence the images in the quotient of the singular fibers of X contribute $12/4 = 3$ to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of the quotient. The strict transform of E' is the curve of multiplicity 4 in the fiber, i.e., corresponds to the node with coefficient 4 in the dominant root.

The automorphism group is \mathbb{Z}_5 and the fiber E' is a Weierstrass cusp. The quotient surface has two A_4 singularities and the image of E' passes through both of them. The preimage of this fiber in the minimal resolution of the quotient is a tree of rational curves intersecting according to the extended Dynkin diagram of E_8 and contributes 10 to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of the quotient. The other singular fibers of X contribute 10 to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of X and their images in the quotient contribute $10/5 = 2$ to the Euler characteristic of its smooth model. The strict transform of E' is the curve in this configuration with multiplicity 5 in the divisor representing the fiber. That is to say it corresponds to the node with coefficient 5 in the dominant root. The local contribution of this fiber to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model is 10. Notice that since E' is a cusp, the sum of the contributions of the all other fibers to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model of X is 10. Thus, in the quotient the sum of the local contributions of the fibers besides the image of E' to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model is 2, giving us a total of 12 as required.

The automorphism group is \mathbb{Z}_6 and the fiber E' is smooth. The quotient surface has three singularities—of types A_5 , A_2 and A_1 , respectively, reflecting the three singular orbits of the action of this cyclic group on a smooth elliptic curve. The image of E' passes through all these singularities and its preimage in the minimal resolution is a tree of rational curves intersecting according to the extended Dynkin diagram of E_8 . The strict transform of E' has multiplicity 6 in the fiber and hence corresponds to the trivalent node in the extended Dynkin diagram, the one with coefficient 6 in the dominant root. The local contribution of this fiber to the Euler characteristic of the smooth model is 10. The singular fibers of X contribute 12 to the Euler characteristic of its smooth model, and the images of these fibers in the quotient contribute $12/6 = 2$ to the Euler characteristic of its smooth model.

This completes the list of possibilities. Notice how the extended Dynkin diagram of E_8

predicts the automorphism groups and the singularities of the quotient surfaces. First of all there will be an automorphism group of order k if and only if one of the coefficients on the extended Dynkin diagram of E_8 is divisible by k . Given an integer k with this property, the singularity in the quotient surface when the automorphism group is cyclic of order k is determined as follows: One takes the extended Dynkin diagram of E_8 with the usual coefficients and removes all nodes whose coefficients are divisible by k . There remains a collection of A_{n_i} diagrams. These label the singularities of the quotient surface. Furthermore, we can connect all of these diagrams to a central node and form an extended Dynkin diagram of some subgroup of E_8 . In that new diagram the coefficient of the central node that we added will be exactly k . This is the fiber in the minimal resolution of the quotient. The strict transform of the image of E' is the component corresponding to the central node that we added.

Note that the list of possibilities matches perfectly with the gauge theory picture of commuting pairs in E_8 and their centralisers. Of course, this is not an accident: one can prove by abstract methods that equivalence between the group theory and del Pezzo surfaces which goes through the Looijenga space of $E \otimes \Lambda(E_8)/W(E_8)$ is categorical and hence that the automorphism groups of the three classes of objects—commuting pairs in E_8 , $E \otimes \Lambda(E_8)/W(E_8)$ (here, $\Lambda(E_8)$ is the coroot lattice of E_8 and $W(E_8)$ is its Weyl group) and del Pezzo surfaces must be the same.¹⁸

One last point is worth remarking on: given two rational elliptic surfaces with smooth fibers and sections (X_1, E_1, σ_1) and (X_2, E_2, σ_2) and given an isomorphism from E_1 to E_2 matching up the intersections with the sections, we can glue X_1 and X_2 together to form a singular surface X with a normal crossing along $E = E_1 = E_2$. This surface fibers over $\mathbb{CP}^1 \cup \mathbb{CP}^1$ with a section σ . Of course, it has a marked fiber E . It is a singular model of an elliptically fibered $K3$ surface, and in fact represents a point in a divisor at infinity in a compactification of period space for these surfaces.¹⁹ Given automorphisms α_i of (X_i, E_i, σ_i) we can glue them together to determine an automorphism of (X, E, σ) . To smooth the singular surface X to an elliptically fibered $K3$ we need a trivialization of the tensor product of the normal bundles of E in X_1 and X_2 . To carry along the group action requires then trivializing the action of this tensor product. This is possible if and only if the actions of α_i on the disks in the base \mathbb{CP}^1 's centered at the image points of E_i are inverses of each other. In particular, the orders of α_1 and α_2 must be the same and these two automorphisms must be in inverse components. This corresponds in the gauge theory

¹⁸We wish to thank Bob Friedman for pointing this out to us.

¹⁹On the heterotic side, this represents the infinite-volume, zero-coupling limit.

language to the fact that the Chern–Simons invariant of the commuting triples must be inverses of each other. As promised, we therefore recover our anomaly matching constraint from this gluing condition.

4.4 Type IIA compactifications with RR one-form flux

4.4.1 Equivariant flat line bundles on T^4

We now take a different tack and consider compactifications with flux. This is a quite different class of models from the purely geometric compactifications just discussed. Among compactifications of this kind, we shall find new dual descriptions for the perturbative asymmetric orbifolds of section 2 both in 6 and 7 dimensions.

Let us first consider flat RR 1-form fields in a type IIA string compactification on some (possibly singular) manifold X . Such a 1-form field A can be seen as a connection in a principal $U(1)$ bundle $P \rightarrow X$. Of course the interpretation in M theory of such a RR 1-form field configuration will be as a compactification on the manifold P . In our preceding discussion, P took the form of $(X \times S^1)/G$. As we shall see, it is natural from this purely geometric M theory picture to treat A via equivariant cohomology. In section 4.5, we revisit this treatment from the perspective of K-theory where we find a group of 1-form fluxes in agreement with the results from equivariant cohomology. K-theory, however, will give us new physics for compactifications with more general combinations of fluxes.

$U(1)$ principal bundles, or equivalently complex Hermitian line bundles, over a smooth manifold X are classified topologically by their first Chern class c_1 , which is an element of the cohomology group $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. This Chern class equals $[F/2\pi]$ in real cohomology, where $F = dA$ is the curvature two-form. Flat line bundles, i.e., bundles that satisfies $F = 0$, are classified by the cohomology group $H^1(X, U(1))$. One can think of this group of homomorphisms of $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z})$ into $U(1)$ as the holonomies of the flat connection around the non-trivial homology 1-cycles of X . Note that because F vanishes, in general such a flat bundle can have only have a torsion first Chern class

$$c_1 \in \text{Tor } H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}). \quad (75)$$

If there is no torsion in $H^2(X)$ then a flat line bundle is necessarily topologically trivial. It can still have non-trivial holonomies. In fact the group $H^1(X, U(1))$ of flat line bundles fits in the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{R})/H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X, U(1)) \rightarrow \text{Tor } H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 1 \quad (76)$$

where the Jacobian torus

$$H^1(X, \mathbb{R})/H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \quad (77)$$

gives the holonomies of flat connections on bundles that are topologically trivial.

As explained in appendix D, for the case of an orbifold X/G , we have to consider equivariant line bundles on X . These are bundles over X with a compatible G action. Equivariant flat line bundles are classified by the equivariant cohomology group

$$H_G^1(X, U(1)). \quad (78)$$

This will be the group of RR 1-form fluxes.

We will be considering the case where X is either a T^4 or a $K3$ manifold. In these cases, there is a well-known list of orbifold groups G such that X/G is again Calabi–Yau, i.e., a $K3$ manifold.

For the case $X = T^4$, the groups are listed in [59]

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4, \mathbb{Z}_6, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_5, \mathbb{T}. \quad (79)$$

Here $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_N$ denotes the binary dihedral group of order $4N$, a double cover of the ordinary dihedral group \mathcal{D}_N . In the ADE -labeling of finite subgroups of $SU(2)$, this group corresponds to the Dynkin diagram D_{N+2} , just as the cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_N corresponds to A_{N-1} . The last case \mathbb{T} is the binary tetrahedral group, which corresponds to E_6 . For a list of the group actions along with the singularities of T^4/G , see table 18 of appendix D.

To be concrete let us first consider this group for the case of the \mathbb{Z}_2 action $x \rightarrow -x$ on the torus T^4 . Here the group $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^*(T^4, U(1))$ can be computed by a spectral sequence technique²⁰ which is given in appendix D.

This calculation shows that it essentially suffices to compute the equivariant cohomology with coefficients in the field \mathbb{Z}_2 which has a rather simple description. In this case there are no differentials in the E_2 -term of the spectral sequence and no extension problems so that

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^k(T^4, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^p(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, H^q(T^4, \mathbb{Z}_2)). \quad (80)$$

The cohomology of T^4 with \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients is given by generators θ^i of degree 1 satisfying $(\theta^i)^2 = 0$. The θ^i can be thought of as the mod 2 reductions of the one-forms dx^i . Because we work with \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients, they are invariant under the orbifold group, since the group

²⁰We thank D. Freed and G. Segal for help with these calculations.

acts as $\theta^i \rightarrow -\theta^i = \theta^i$. In the equivariant cohomology of T^4 , we have to add an extra generator ξ also of degree one. The element ξ is the generator of the group cohomology $H^*(B\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_2)$.

There is subtle point in that the relation among the generators θ^i is modified to

$$\theta^i(\xi - \theta^i) = 0. \quad (81)$$

This relation replaces the relation $(\theta^i)^2 = 0$ in the cohomology of T^4 . It has a simple geometric interpretation that becomes already clear if we consider the case of S^1 . Since we work with \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients, let us consider a *real* line bundle over the orbifold S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 . Upstairs, we have a bundle over S^1 and this bundle is either trivial or the Möbius bundle. The \mathbb{Z}_2 action on S^1 has two fixed points at $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$. We consider this bundle locally around one of the fixed point, say $x = 0$. Let y be the coordinate in the fiber. The group action will map $x \rightarrow -x$ and for the fiber coordinate we have two possibilities: either the trivial action $y \rightarrow y$ or the non-trivial action $y \rightarrow -y$. Since we have two fixed points this gives a total of $2^2 = 4$ possibilities.

These 4 possibilities have a clear interpretation as equivariant bundles on S^1 . If the group action is trivial at both fixed points we obtain the trivial bundle on S^1 with the trivial group action. If the group action is only non-trivial at one fixed point, we obtain the Möbius bundle with the two possible \mathbb{Z}_2 actions. Finally if the group action is non-trivial at both fixed points, the corresponding bundle on S^1 is trivial, but it has a non-trivial group action that can globally be written as $y \rightarrow -y$. This represents the equivariant bundle that we denoted as ξ . So, if θ_0 and θ_1 denote the classes that represent the non-trivial bundles around the fixed points $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$, then we clearly have the relation

$$\theta_0 + \theta_1 = \xi. \quad (82)$$

Now the \mathbb{Z}_2 -equivariant cohomology of S^1 is very simple. As explained in appendix D, it is the cohomology of the homotopy quotient $S^1_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ which is a circle bundle over the classifying space \mathbb{RP}^∞ . We can think of S^1 as the union of two line intervals, glued together at $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$. The corresponding bundles of these intervals over \mathbb{RP}^∞ have contractible fibers and so are homotopic to \mathbb{RP}^∞ itself. The intersection of the two intervals gives rise to a \mathbb{Z}_2 bundle over \mathbb{RP}^∞ with a total space that, by definition, is contractible to a point. Therefore $S^1_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ is homotopically a wedge $\mathbb{RP}^\infty \vee \mathbb{RP}^\infty$, i.e., two copies of \mathbb{RP}^∞ glued together at a point. The classes θ_0 and θ_1 are the generators of the two copies of $H^*(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, and clearly we have

$$\theta_0 \cup \theta_1 = 0. \quad (83)$$

So the equivariant cohomology of S^1 is given by the ring

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^*(S^1, \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[\theta_0, \theta_1]/(\theta_0\theta_1). \quad (84)$$

Both the elements θ_0 and θ_1 map to the invariant element in $H^1(S^1, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ that represents the Möbius bundle. We can pick as generators $\theta := \theta_1$ and ξ . But we should impose the relation

$$\theta(\xi - \theta) = 0. \quad (85)$$

Note that the translation S^1 over a half-period that interchanges the fixed points is represented by $\theta \rightarrow \theta + \xi$ which indeed interchanges θ_0 and θ_1 .

Generalizing this construction to the 4-torus gives the relation (81) among the θ^i and ξ . In that case a translation $x^i \rightarrow x^i + \pi q^i$, $q^i \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ acts on the cohomology generators as

$$\theta^i \rightarrow \theta^i + q^i \xi. \quad (86)$$

A direct computation shows that all classes in $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^1(T^4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ correspond to classes with $U(1)$ coefficients, so that we find that

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^1(T^4, U(1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^5. \quad (87)$$

We can pick a basis given by $\theta^1, \theta^2, \theta^3, \theta^4, \xi$ and write a general equivariant flat bundle as

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i \theta^i + a_0 \xi, \quad a_i, a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (88)$$

Here the coefficients a_i, a_0 take value in the field of two elements that we simply write as \mathbb{Z}_2 , i.e., the set $\{0, 1\}$ with addition and multiplication modulo (which is often written as \mathbb{F}_2). So altogether we have $2^5 = 32$ equivariant flat bundles on T^4 .

We can understand this result directly in terms of bundles on T^4 . We first pick a flat connection $A = A_i dx^i$ on T^4 . Such a connection has holonomy

$$\exp \oint_{\gamma_i} A = \exp 2\pi i A_i \quad (89)$$

around the one-cycle γ_i along the x^i axis. The holonomy takes value in the torus

$$H^1(T^4, U(1)) \cong (T^4)^*.$$

The orbifold group acts on the flat gauge field by $A_i \rightarrow -A_i$, where we identify $A_i \cong A_i + 1$. So the invariant connections are given by

$$A_i = 0, 1/2 \quad (90)$$

which are the points of order two on the Jacobian. This gives a total of $2^4 = 16$ invariant bundles. Now we have to decide how the group \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on the fiber of the line bundle. Here we can have either the trivial action or the non-trivial action. This multiplies the total number of bundles by two with a total of 32 bundles.

In terms of the equivariant cohomology classes that we described above we have the following interpretation of these 32 bundles. The element ξ clearly represents the trivial flat bundle on T^4 with the non-trivial group action. It corresponds to the non-trivial element in the group cohomology $H^1(B\mathbb{Z}_2, U(1))$.

Let us consider the corresponding M theory compactifications. First we remark that these 32 cases decompose into orbits of $SL(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. In particular the 16 invariant flat connections $A = a_i \theta^i$ behave very much as spin structures on a two-torus. They form two orbits: a singlet of trivial holonomy $A = 0$ (the “odd spin structure”) and a remaining orbit of 15 non-trivial holonomies $A = a_i \theta^i$ with not all $a_i = 0$ (the “even spin structures”). (Here **15** is the adjoint representation of $SL(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$.) A similar decomposition of **16** = **1** + **15** holds for the bundles of type $A = a_i \theta^i + \xi$. Both $a_i \theta^i$ and $a_i \theta^i + \xi$ map to the flat connection $A_i = \frac{1}{2} a_i$.

Note that a half shift along the torus can interchange the two **15** orbits. In fact the full symmetry group is

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^4 \ltimes SL(4, \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad (91)$$

which is the affine group acting on $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$. We can think of the expression (a_i, a_0) as defining the affine linear function $a_i x^i + a_0$. If not all a_i vanish this defines one of the 30 affine planes. This gives the orbit **30**. The two constant functions are singlets.

This split **32** = **1** + **1** + **30** also manifests itself geometrically in the M theory interpretations. The singlet $A = 0$, of course, corresponds to the trivial compactification $T^4 \times S^1 \cong T^5$. The other singlet $A = \xi$ gives a compactification manifold

$$(T^4 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (92)$$

where the \mathbb{Z}_2 acts as a shift $x^{11} \rightarrow x^{11} + \pi$. The action is fixed point free. This manifold breaks half the supersymmetries. The moduli are simply the NS fields (metric and B -field) on T^5 plus the string coupling constant (radius S^1). There are no continuous RR field moduli. That is, this compactification has exactly the same number of moduli as the CFT on T^4 .

All of the other bundles can also be obtained as quotients of T^5 , now considered as the trivial circle bundle over a double cover $\widehat{T^4}$ of the original IIA 4-torus T^4 . First, by an

$SL(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ transformation we can map A to the form $A = \theta^1$ or $A = \theta^1 + \xi$. In the case $A = \theta^1$ we define the cover $\widehat{T^4}$ by making the coordinate x^1 periodic modulo 4π . We then obtain the bundle by the quotient

$$(\widehat{T^4} \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (93)$$

Here the first \mathbb{Z}_2 (the deck transformation of the cover) acts as

$$g_1 : x^1 \rightarrow x^1 + 2\pi, \quad x^{11} \rightarrow x^{11} + \pi \quad (94)$$

while the second \mathbb{Z}_2 (the original orbifold group) acts as

$$g_2 : x^i \rightarrow -x^i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 4. \quad (95)$$

If we first divide out g_2 , we obtain a description as the quotient

$$(K3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (96)$$

where $K3$ is the Kummer surfaces $\widehat{T^4}/\mathbb{Z}_2$ and the \mathbb{Z}_2 is the involution that exchanges the 16 fixed points $x^i = 0, 2\pi$ in pairs.

Similar remarks hold for the case $A = \theta^1 + \xi$. Here we find a $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ action generated by

$$g_1 : x^1 \rightarrow x^1 + 2\pi, \quad x^{11} \rightarrow x^{11} + \pi \quad (97)$$

and

$$g_2 : x^i \rightarrow -x^i, \quad x^{11} \rightarrow x^{11} + \pi. \quad (98)$$

In this case it makes sense to first quotient by,

$$g_1 g_2 : x^i \rightarrow 2\pi - x^i. \quad (99)$$

This again produces a singular $K3$ manifold, now with fixed points at $x^i = \pi, 3\pi$. This is no surprise because we already remarked that a half shift interchanges these two types of compactification.

In summary, the M theory geometry of a type IIA orbifold T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 with possible 1-form flux is one of the following three forms:

$$T^5, (T^4 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2, (T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (100)$$

reflecting the $\mathbf{32} = \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{30}$ decomposition of $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^5$. The extension to more general quotients is discussed in appendix D.2.

4.4.2 Local holonomies

We now turn to the local description of these bundles on the orbifold T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 in terms of type IIA string theory. Note that the quotient is a singular $K3$ manifold. On a smooth $K3$ manifold there can be no non-trivial RR 1-form fluxes. The fundamental group is trivial so that there can be no non-trivial flat $U(1)$ bundles. So the 1-form flux is necessarily located at the singularities. This we want to make more precise.

In the case of T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 , the $K3$ manifold has 16 A_1 singularities that look locally like $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$. If we cut out a small neighbourhood of the singularities, we obtain a manifold X_0 with a boundary Y that consists of 16 copies of $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \mathbb{RP}^3$. Since $\pi_1(\mathbb{RP}^3) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ there is a non-contractible curve γ_p around each fixed point p . Since we are given a (smooth) line bundle with a flat connection A over X_0 , we can compute the holonomy of the connection around that curve for every fixed point p

$$\exp i \oint_{\gamma_p} A = \exp i\pi\varphi(A;p), \quad \varphi(A;p) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}. \quad (101)$$

The two possibilities $\varphi(A;p) = 0, 1$ correspond to the two possible equivariant flat line bundles on \mathbb{C}^2 with either the trivial or the non-trivial group action.

A clear interpretation of a Type IIA string theory compactification on the orbifold $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$ with a discrete flux for the RR 1-form gauge field A is given in [15]. This flux can be measured by performing an Aharonov–Bohm scattering process by sending a D0-brane around the loop γ . Because of this discrete gauge field, the singular orbifold cannot be deformed to a smooth ALE hyperkähler manifold, as in the case without discrete RR flux. Such a deformation would kill the fundamental group and the corresponding non-trivial flat connection A . Therefore the singularity is “frozen.” String loop corrections make this apparent singular configuration non-singular. In M theory, this compactification is represented by the five-dimensional orbifold

$$(\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (102)$$

where the \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on the circle by $x^{11} \rightarrow x^{11} + \pi$. This action is fixed point free so that we are dealing with a smooth M theory compactification. In weak coupling, when the radius of the S^1 shrinks to zero, the string theory becomes free everywhere outside the core of the singularity, but an interacting string theory remains at the singularity, which can be viewed as a dual representation of a Neveu–Schwarz five-brane.

Since there are 16 fixed points, this seems to give a priori 2^{16} possibilities for putting discrete flux at the singularity. But in this global situation not all of these possibilities

are realized. A constraint comes about because the loops γ_p are not all independent in the homology group $H_1(X_0, \mathbb{Z})$, where we recall that X_0 is the orbifold with the singularities cut out. There are relations among the 16 generators. This means that not any arbitrary combination of the 16 fluxes leads to a flat bundle that can be extended over the interior of the $K3$ manifold.

In fact, it is a classical result in the theory of Kummer surfaces that the first homology group of X_0 is given by

$$H_1(X_0, \mathbb{Z}) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^5. \quad (103)$$

We will explain this result in more detail in the next section where we discuss flat line bundles on singular $K3$ manifolds in general. For the moment, we just observe that we recover the group $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^5$ of the equivariant computation (87).

We now want to connect the local and the global computation. How do we determine the holonomy of a given equivariant bundle on T^4 around a particular fixed point p ? This is a straightforward computation, see also [76, 77].

Note that from an abstract point of view, we are doing the following: consider a neighbourhood U_p of the point p on the cover T^4 . This we can identify as a ball in \mathbb{C}^2 equipped with the non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_2 action. The inclusion $i_p : U_p \rightarrow T^4$ is an equivariant map. It therefore gives rise to a map

$$i_p^* : H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^1(T^4, U(1)) \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^1(U_p, U(1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (104)$$

This map describes the restriction of the bundle on T^4 to the bundle in the neighbourhood of the fixed point. Locally, there is only the generator ξ . So under restriction the equivariant class A will become some multiple of ξ :

$$i_p^*(A) = \varphi(A; p)\xi, \quad (105)$$

and this defines the holonomy $\varphi(A; p)$ around p .

Since the fixed points are the points of order two on T^4 , we can label them by $p = (p^1, p^2, p^3, p^4) \in (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$, so that the fixed point p has coordinates $x^i = \pi p^i$. We now claim that the holonomy of the bundle $A = a_i \theta^i + a_0 \xi$ is given by the linear affine function

$$\varphi(A; p) = a_i p^i + a_0 \quad (106)$$

From our abstract description this follows rather directly, because we defined the generator θ^i such that it restricts to zero at $p^i = 0$ and equals $\theta^i = \xi$ at $p^i = 1$. So we can write the

restriction simply as

$$i_p^*(\theta^i) = p^i \xi. \quad (107)$$

We display this function for the five generators, where we listed the 16 fixed points p lexicographically.

θ^1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ^2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
θ^3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
θ^4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
ξ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Apart from the bundles $A = 0$ and $A = \xi$ that have fluxes at none or all of the 16 fixed points, every other bundle has fluxes at 8 of the 16 fixed points. This is in line with the description of the bundle as $(T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

We can of course also do a straightforward computation of the holonomy by integrating the gauge field over the closed path γ_p . In terms of the cover T^4 , this loop can be represented as a path that starts at the point $x_0 = \pi p - \epsilon$ and ends at $x_1 = \pi p + \epsilon$ with ϵ a small 4-vector. This is an open path on T^4 , so to find the holonomy along this path, we have to relate the bundle at the two end points.

The original connection on T^4 we picked to be the constant one-form $A = \frac{1}{2}a_i dx^i$. We can gauge this connection away at the cost of introducing twisted boundary conditions. One describes these boundary conditions by accompanying the identification $x^i \rightarrow x^i + 2\pi n^i$, with $n^i \in \mathbb{Z}$, by a gauge transformation $\exp i\pi a_i n^i$. Under the quotient map $x^i \rightarrow -x^i$, we can have a further gauge transformation $\exp i\pi a_0$. With these boundary conditions, we can simply compute the holonomy around the path γ_p . Since the local connection is trivial, the holonomy is complete expressed in the gauge transformation that accompanies the identification of the two end points. Since

$$x_1 = -x_0 + 2\pi p, \quad (108)$$

the gauge transformation gives the phase

$$\exp i\pi(a_i p^i + a_0), \quad (109)$$

which gives our formula (106).

4.4.3 Singular $K3$ manifolds with one-form flux

We will now turn to the case of a general $K3$ surface. As we explained, smooth $K3$'s cannot support 1-form flux, so the $K3$ surface is necessarily singular. Locally these singularities will be of type \mathbb{C}^2/G with G a finite subgroup of $SU(2)$ as given by the ADE -classification. This implies that we can consider X to be a local orbifold, i.e., a manifold that can be covered by coordinate patches that are orbifolds. In such a case, we still have well-defined equivariant cohomology groups. However, in the case of 1-form flux, there is no need to use these equivariant classes; instead, we simply excise the singularities and work on the smooth remainder.

This result is formulated as follows using the language of algebraic topology. Let X_* be the singular $K3$, U_* a neighbourhood of the singularities, and

$$X_0 = X_* - U_*, \quad (110)$$

the smooth manifold obtained by cutting out the singularities. The boundary $\partial X_0 = Y$ will consist of a union of smooth three-manifolds of the type S^3/G . We clearly want to compute the group

$$\mathcal{Z} = H_1(X_0, \mathbb{Z}). \quad (111)$$

Now let X be the *resolved* $K3$ surface, and let U be the neighbourhood of the *resolved* singularities. That is we replace every component of U_* by its corresponding smooth ALE-space. We have $X - U = X_0$ and $\partial U = Y$. It is a standard result that

$$H_1(X_0, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^3(X_0, Y, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^3(X, U, \mathbb{Z}). \quad (112)$$

Here we use the relative cohomology groups $H^k(X, U)$. These describe pairs $(a, b) \in C^k(X) \times C^{k-1}(U)$ of a k -cochain a on X and a $(k-1)$ -cochain b on U that satisfy $da = 0$, $i^*a = db$, modulo the equivalence $(a, b) \sim (a + du, b + i^*u - dv)$ with $(u, v) \in C^{k-1}(X) \times C^{k-2}(U)$. So the elements of $H^k(X, U)$ represent, roughly, cocycles on X that are trivial when restricted to U . Lefschetz duality gives

$$H^k(X, U) \cong H_{4-k}(X - U), \quad H^k(X - U) \cong H_{4-k}(X, U). \quad (113)$$

Relative cohomology groups fit in a long exact sequence

$$\rightarrow H^k(X, U) \rightarrow H^k(X) \rightarrow H^k(U) \rightarrow H^{k+1}(X, U) \rightarrow \quad (114)$$

In our case, using the cohomology of $X = K3$ and U , this gives the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^2(X, U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^3(X, U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0. \quad (115)$$

Here $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Gamma_{3,19}$ is the familiar second cohomology of $K3$. The group $H^2(U, \mathbb{Z})$ is the dual of group of vanishing cycles $Q = H_2(U, \mathbb{Z})$. The lattice Q is a sublattice of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Gamma_{3,19}$. It consist of the 2-cycles that are contracted to a point in the singularity. There is a second sublattice of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, the lattice $P = H_2(X_0, \mathbb{Z})$ of 2-cycles in the smooth part X_0 . Duality gives us $P \cong H^2(X, U, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(X_0, Y, \mathbb{Z})$. So P represents the bundles that become trivial on the boundary Y . Using these results the exact sequence gives

$$0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow \Gamma_{3,19} \rightarrow Q^* \rightarrow \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow 0. \quad (116)$$

This equation has the following interpretation: the singularity gives rise to a sublattice $Q \subset \Gamma_{3,19}$ of vanishing cycles. This gives a dual map $\Gamma_{3,19} \rightarrow Q^*$. This map is not necessarily onto. The quotient of Q^* by the image of $\Gamma_{3,19}$ gives us the group of 1-form fluxes \mathcal{Z} . Equivalently, the lattice $Q \subset \Gamma_{3,19}$ is not necessarily primitively embedded, and this is measured by \mathcal{Z} .

There are some other definitions of \mathcal{Z} that are directly equivalent to this by duality. Since we also have

$$\mathcal{Z} = \text{Tor } H^2(X_0, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Tor } H_2(X, U, \mathbb{Z}), \quad (117)$$

we find for example

$$H^2(X_0, \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, U, \mathbb{Z}) \cong P^* \oplus \mathcal{Z}. \quad (118)$$

Note that the lattices Q and Q^* have an interpretation in terms of line bundles over the resolved singularity U . The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^2(U, Y, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (119)$$

becomes

$$0 \rightarrow Q \rightarrow Q^* \rightarrow \text{disc}(Q) \rightarrow 0 \quad (120)$$

where the discriminant of the lattice Q also equals the first homology of the three-manifold Y , which is a disjoint sum of quotients S^3/G . To be precise, $\text{disc}(A_n) = \mathbb{Z}_{n+1}$, $\text{disc}(D_n) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ or \mathbb{Z}_4 for n even or odd, respectively, and $\text{disc}(E_n) = \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_2, \{1\}$ for $n = 6, 7$ and 8 , respectively. Here $Q^* = H^2(U, \mathbb{Z})$ are the line bundles on U , $Q = H^2(U, Y, \mathbb{Z})$ are the line bundles that become trivial when restricted to Y , and $\text{disc}(Q) = H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_1(Y, \mathbb{Z})$ represent the (necessarily torsion) line bundles on Y .

4.5 Fluxes and K-theory

We now turn to the K-theory description of fluxes for the RR 1-form and 3-form fields in type IIA string theory.

4.5.1 K-theory description of RR fluxes

There is now considerable evidence that K-theory should play a role in classifying RR charges in type II string theory [78, 79], at least for zero string coupling. There are also arguments suggesting that the RR fields themselves, and in particular their flux quantization, should be formulated in terms of K-theory [80, 81]. To be more precise, there is a local formulation of K-theory called differential K-theory that provides a precise characterization of the RR fields in terms of bundles with connections [82]. According to this point of view the flat RR fluxes on a compactification X are given by the groups $K^i(X, U(1))$ where $i = 1$ for the IIA theory and $i = 0$ for the IIB (i only matters modulo 2 by Bott periodicity). These groups have been studied in detail in [83].

The most important property of the groups $K^i(X, U(1))$ is that they fit in the exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} K^1(X) & \rightarrow & H^{odd}(X, \mathbb{R}) & \rightarrow & K^1(X, U(1)) & & \\ & \uparrow & & & \downarrow & & \\ K^0(X, U(1)) & \leftarrow & H^{even}(X, \mathbb{R}) & \leftarrow & K^0(X) & & \end{array} \quad (121)$$

Here the maps from K-theory to cohomology are the usual Chern character maps, that are isomorphisms over the reals.

For a finite-dimensional smooth manifold X , we therefore find a description of the RR phases as

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{H^{odd}(X, \mathbb{R})}{K^1(X)/\text{Tor}} \rightarrow K^1(X, U(1)) \rightarrow \text{Tor } K^0(X) \rightarrow 0. \quad (122)$$

So the component group is given by the torsion classes in $K^0(X)$, and the trivial component consists of the torus $H^{odd}(X, \mathbb{R})/(K^1(X)/\text{Tor})$.

K-theory is not graded, so one cannot distinguish in a unique way the contributions of the RR fields of fixed degree. Instead there is a filtration

$$K^0(X) \supseteq K_1^0 \supseteq K_2^0 \supseteq \dots \quad (123)$$

where the group $K_k^0(X)$ is defined in terms of vector bundles that are trivial on the $(k-1)$ -skeleton of X . This gives a description of RR fluxes where the field strength is a form of

degree k or higher. So, within the K-theory formalism fluxes always have ambiguities up to higher degree terms.

In this paper we want to restrict to fluxes of the 1-forms and 3-forms in the IIA theory as measured by the world-volumes of D0-branes and D2-branes. These are given by the quotient

$$K^1(X, U(1)) / (K^1(X, U(1)))_5. \quad (124)$$

We will not give the general interpretation of the elements of the group $K^1(X, U(1))$, but restrict our discussion here to the case that $H^{odd}(X, \mathbb{R})$ vanishes, so that only torsion classes appear. In that case the group of fluxes is simply

$$K^1(X, U(1)) \cong \text{Tor } K^0(X). \quad (125)$$

The corresponding RR flux can be represented by a pair (E_0, E_1) of *flat* vector bundles with $\text{rk}(E_0) = \text{rk}(E_1)$, i.e., a virtual flat bundle $E_0 - E_1$ of rank zero.

A torsion RR flux will give an additional phase factor to a D-brane in the string theory path-integral. If we represent a brane by a K-homology class, that is a map an odd spin-manifold M (possibly equipped with an additional Chan–Paton vector bundle F) into the space-time X , the holonomy of the RR-fields over this brane can be represented by the η -invariant of virtual bundle $E_0 - E_1$ restricted to M .

More precisely, consider the Dirac operator D on M coupled to the bundles E_0 and E_1 . Such a Dirac operator is self-adjoint and has a η -invariant, which is the regularized sum of the signs of the eigenvalues λ_i of D [84]

$$\eta = \eta(0), \quad \eta(s) = \sum_{\lambda_i \neq 0} \text{sgn}(\lambda_i) |\lambda_i|^{-s}. \quad (126)$$

Closely related is the so-called reduced η -invariant, defined by

$$\bar{\eta} = (\eta + \dim \ker D) / 2 \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}. \quad (127)$$

This invariant does not jump under variations of the parameters. It appears in the index theorem on manifold with boundaries. If we can write M as the boundary of a manifold B , and extend the bundle E_0 to a bundle E over Z , then with the appropriate APS boundary conditions, the twisted Dirac operator D_E on B has index

$$\text{index } D_E = \int_B ch(E) \hat{A}(B) - \bar{\eta}_{E_0} \quad (128)$$

The phase (modulo \mathbb{Z}) associated to M is now

$$\varphi(M) = \bar{\eta}_{E_0} - \bar{\eta}_{E_1}. \quad (129)$$

In view of the APS index theorem, this can be written as

$$\varphi(M) = \int_{M \times I} ch(E) \hat{A}(M) \quad (130)$$

where we have picked a bundle E with a (no longer necessarily flat) connection on the manifold $M \times I$ with $I = [0, 1]$ that reduces to E_0 and E_1 on the two boundaries.

4.5.2 K-theory on orbifolds

For the case of an orbifold X/G , it seems reasonable to assume that equivariant K-theory is the appropriate description. For the case of the RR charges the relevance of equivariant K-theory has been demonstrated in great detail [78, 85–87]. It leads to an elegant description of fractional branes pinned on the orbifold singularities. The boundary state corresponding to these fractional branes has components in the twisted sectors of the closed string.

Equivariant K-theory $K_G(X)$ classifies equivalence classes of equivariant bundles on X , that is bundles with an action of G . Just as in equivariant cohomology, we can make a model for $K_G(X)$ in terms of the ordinary K-theory on the homotopy quotient X_G . However, in the equivariant case there is a remarkable difference in the prediction of fluxes coming from a K-theory or a cohomology formulation.

As an example we can study the basic orbifold $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$ again. In this case we have

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0(\mathbb{C}^2) \cong K_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0(pt) \cong K^0(\mathbb{RP}^\infty) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}. \quad (131)$$

This generalizes as follows. For an arbitrary finite group G the ring $K_G^0(pt)$ is given by the (completion of the) representation ring $R(G)$ of G . One has $R(G) = \mathbb{Z}^r$ with r the number of irreducible representations (or equivalently the number of conjugacy classes). So as an example for \mathbb{Z}_2 , the representation ring is generated by the trivial and the non-trivial representation.

The equivariant K-group should be contrasted by the equivariant cohomology that is given by

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^{even}(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{Z}) = H^{even}(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \cdots \quad (132)$$

This difference is a consequence of a familiar effect: if we consider a finite-dimensional approximation by \mathbb{RP}^{2N+1} then the even cohomology and K-theory have the same associated graded, but differ in the extensions

$$K^0(\mathbb{RP}^{2N+1}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2^N}, \quad H^{even}(\mathbb{RP}^{2N+1}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus (\mathbb{Z}_2)^N. \quad (133)$$

We see how in the large N limit the K-group becomes free because \mathbb{Z}_{2N} tends to \mathbb{Z} . This effect has been recently described in terms of fractional branes on the orbifold in [87].

According to the equivariant version of the sequence (121), the IIA RR fluxes for the orbifold \mathbb{C}^2/G are given by the kernel of the map

$$K_G^0(pt) \rightarrow H^{even}(G, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}. \quad (134)$$

This is the so-called reduced K-theory $\tilde{K}_G^0(pt)$ that is represented by virtual bundles of dimension zero. So we have the prediction that the group of fluxes is given by

$$K_G^1(\mathbb{C}^2, U(1)) \cong \tilde{K}_G^0(pt) \cong \tilde{R}(G). \quad (135)$$

Here $\tilde{R}(G)$ is the reduced representation ring that consists of virtual representations of dimension zero, i.e., pairs of representations

$$\rho_0, \rho_1 : G \rightarrow U(N) \quad (136)$$

with $\dim \rho_0 = \dim \rho_1$. Given such a representation, we can construct the corresponding equivariant flat bundles E_0, E_1 on \mathbb{C}^2 , by taking trivial bundles \mathbb{C}^N and implementing the action of G through the representations ρ_0, ρ_1 .

Now this description raises some questions. It seems to predict an infinite set of fluxes at a simple orbifold. If G is of ADE -type, then the lattice $\tilde{K}_G^0(pt)$ can be identified with the weight lattice Q^* of the corresponding simple Lie group. However, as we remarked before, in a K-theory description one cannot distinguish the dimension of the corresponding flux. Since the equivariant fluxes are defined in terms of an infinite-dimensional classifying space, this would imply that the fluxes are of arbitrary high dimension and should be measured by branes of arbitrary high dimension. This is clearly not a physical description. In our case one would like to restrict to 1-form and 3-form fluxes that can be measured by the world-volumes of zero-branes and two-branes. Therefore one would argue that the physical fluxes are restricted to the quotient

$$\tilde{K}_G^0(pt) / \left(\tilde{K}_G^0(pt) \right)_5 \quad (137)$$

where we have taken the quotient by the subgroup that describes bundles that vanish on the 4-skeleton of BG .

4.5.3 One-form fluxes in K-theory

How do we measure such a flux in the orbifold \mathbb{C}^2/G ? As we explained above, a RR flux flux will give an extra phase to an Euclidean D-brane instanton. Let us also restrict to

branes with smooth world-volumes that do not pass through the orbifold singularity. So we consider the space $(\mathbb{C}^2 - \{0\})/G$. This can be retracted to the smooth 3-dimensional space S^3/G .

Let us first consider the RR 1-form field. Fluxes of this field are described by the quotient

$$\tilde{K}_G^0(pt)/\left(\tilde{K}_G^0(pt)\right)_3. \quad (138)$$

Given a closed one-manifold γ in S^3/G the holonomy of the 1-form field is described as follows. The K-theory class is given by the pair of representations (ρ_0, ρ_1) and the corresponding flat equivariant bundles (E_0, E_1) . To such a virtual vector bundle we can associate a flat equivariant line bundle L , the determinant bundle

$$L = \det E_0 \otimes (\det E_1)^* \quad (139)$$

Now the phase of the RR 1-form field is simply the holonomy of the flat connection A of the line bundle L

$$\exp i \oint_{\gamma} A. \quad (140)$$

The first Chern class of this line bundle is represented by an equivariant cohomology class

$$c_1(L) = c_1(\rho_0) - c_1(\rho_1) \in H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \quad (141)$$

Here we define the Chern classes of a representation $\rho : G \rightarrow U$ through the associated map of classifying spaces

$$\rho^* : H^*(BU) \rightarrow H^*(G, \mathbb{Z}). \quad (142)$$

The cohomology of the classifying space BU is generated by the Chern classes c_1, c_2, \dots and the images $\rho^* c_i$ we denote by $c_i(\rho)$.

Since any element of $H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$ represent an equivariant line bundle, we see that the equivariant K-theory description coincides with the description in terms of equivariant cohomology classes given in section 4.4. The fluxes are given by

$$H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^1(G, U(1)). \quad (143)$$

4.5.4 Three-form fluxes in K-theory

According to the formalism explained in the preceeding discussion, a 3-form flux will associate a phase to a Euclidean D2-brane world-volume M given by the eta-invariant of the virtual bundle $E_0 - E_1$ restricted to M

$$\varphi(M) = \bar{\eta}_{E_0} - \bar{\eta}_{E_1}. \quad (144)$$

In our case there is an obvious choice for M , namely the manifold S^3/G that surrounds the singularity. (Note that any oriented three-manifold is spin, although there could be in principle more than one inequivalent spin structure.) We can express this phase directly in terms of the Chern–Simons invariant, since

$$\varphi(M) = \int_{M \times I} ch(E) = CS(E_0) - CS(E_1). \quad (145)$$

Here we have defined the Chern–Simons invariant for a $U(N)$ flat gauge field as

$$CS(E) = \int_B ch_2(E) \quad (146)$$

where B is a four-manifold with $\partial B = M$ over which we have extended the bundle E and ch_2 is the second Chern character

$$ch_2 = \frac{1}{2}c_1^2 - c_2 = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \text{Tr } F \wedge F. \quad (147)$$

For the $U(1)$ part, this is half the usual Chern–Simons term. As explained in [88], this is perfectly fine. Because the relevant cobordism groups vanish, for every three-manifold M one can find a four-manifold B and an extension of the $U(N)$ bundle such that B is spin. The fact that the intersection form on B is now even allows one to define the CS invariant using $\frac{1}{2}c_1^2$.

Given a representation ρ of G , we can compute the Chern–Simons invariant in terms of group cohomology as follows. We have the Chern classes

$$c_1(\rho) \in H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}), \quad c_2(\rho) \in H^4(G, \mathbb{Z}). \quad (148)$$

Now it is not difficult to see that for a group G of ADE -type, we have

$$H^4(G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{|G|}. \quad (149)$$

In fact a spectral sequence argument [89] gives $H^4(G, \mathbb{Z})$ as the cokernel of the composition

$$H^3(SU(2)/G, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^3(SU(2), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^4(BSU(2), \mathbb{Z}). \quad (150)$$

The first map is clearly of order $|G|$ whereas the second (transgression) is an isomorphism. So the generator of $H^4(G, \mathbb{Z})$ is the class $c_2(\rho_2)$ where ρ_2 is the defining 2-dimensional representation of G .

The CS invariant for the manifold S^3/G is defined by the map

$$CS : H^3(G, U(1)) \rightarrow H^3(S^3/G, U(1)) \cong U(1) \quad (151)$$

where we identify $S^3 \cong SU(2)$. So for the representation ρ_2 , this is simply given by

$$CS(\rho_2) = \frac{1}{|G|} \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}. \quad (152)$$

For a general representation ρ , let c_1 be its first Chern class considered as an element of $H^2(S^3/G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$, and let α be the representative in $H^1(S^3/G, U(1))$. Similarly, let β be the representative of c_2 in $H^3(S^3/G, U(1))$. Then the Chern–Simons invariant of ρ is defined by

$$CS(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cup c_1 - \beta. \quad (153)$$

The phase associated to a D2-brane wrapped on S^3/G in a background described by the virtual flat bundle $\rho_0 - \rho_1$ is given by

$$\varphi(S^3/G) = CS(\rho_0) - CS(\rho_1). \quad (154)$$

Note that the first term in the Chern–Simons term (coming from $\frac{1}{2}c_1^2$) has a familiar description. There is an isomorphism

$$H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong Q^*/Q, \quad (155)$$

where Q is the root lattice of type G . Since Q is an even lattice, there is a quadratic form (essentially the discriminant form of the lattice Q —see appendix A),

$$x \in Q^*/Q \mapsto q(x) = \frac{1}{2} x \cdot x \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \subset U(1). \quad (156)$$

This is the CS invariant of the line bundle x .

If the 1-form flux is zero, we can define the group of 3-form fluxes as the quotient

$$(\tilde{K}_G^0)_3 / (\tilde{K}_G^0)_5. \quad (157)$$

In this case $c_1 = 0$ so the flux is measured by $c_2 \in H^3(G, U(1))$. Since this group is generated by the 2-dimensional representation, we see that this group of pure 3-form fluxes is simply given by

$$H^4(G, \mathbb{Z}) = H^3(G, U(1)) = \mathbb{Z}_{|G|}. \quad (158)$$

Indeed, in this case it is not difficult to compute the groups of fluxes directly in K-theory. For a finite subgroup $G \subset SU(2)$, the non-vanishing cohomology occurs in even degree, where for $k \geq 1$

$$H^{4k-2}(G, \mathbb{Z}) = G_{ab} = G/[G, G], \quad H^{4k}(G, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_{|G|}. \quad (159)$$

This implies immediately that the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence degenerates. If

$$K_p = \left(\tilde{K}_G^0(pt) \right)_p \quad (160)$$

then we have the successive quotients

$$K_p/K_{p+1} = H^p(G, \mathbb{Z}), \quad p > 0. \quad (161)$$

This immediately gives that the group of 1-form fluxes modulo 3-form fluxes is

$$K_0/K_3 = H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \quad (162)$$

as we have seen explicitly. The group of 3-form fluxes with vanishing 1-form flux is also easily computed to be

$$K_3/K_5 \cong H^4(G, \mathbb{Z}) \quad (163)$$

confirming our computation via the CS invariants. Finally the full group of 1-form and 3-form fluxes

$$M(G) = K_0/K_5 \quad (164)$$

is given by an extension

$$0 \rightarrow H^4(G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{|G|} \rightarrow M(G) \rightarrow H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0. \quad (165)$$

The corresponding cocycle of this extension is given by the map

$$b : H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \times H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^4(G, \mathbb{Z}), \quad b(x, x') = x \cup x'. \quad (166)$$

This cocycle is definitely exact as an extension by $U(1)$ since

$$b(x, x') = q(x + x') - q(x) - q(x'), \quad q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot x \quad (167)$$

where we use the identification $H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \cong Q^*/Q$. So the question is simply whether $q(x)$ is of the form $n/|G|$. Since $2q(x) = x \cdot x$ is always in $H^4(G, \mathbb{Z})$, the only question is whether $x \cdot x$ is divisible by two in $H^4(G, \mathbb{Z})$.

This extension question changes the additive structure on the group of fluxes. Physically this effect can be described as follows. In the presence of a RR 1-form background $x \in H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$, there is an induced 3-form flux given by the CS invariant

$$CS(x) = \int_B \frac{1}{2} c_1^2 = q(x). \quad (168)$$

Now suppose x has order n . That is to say, x represents a line bundle L and nx represents the trivial line bundle $L^{\otimes n}$. The 1-form flux of nx as measured by D0-branes vanishes, but the 3-form flux will be given by $nq(x)$ and this is not necessarily 0 mod 1. As we argued above one can have $nq(x) = \frac{1}{2} \bmod 1$.

In terms of K-theory, such an element x corresponds to a virtual bundle $L - 1$. But this element has infinite order using the group structure in K-theory which is *addition* of bundles. If we take it n times, we get the class $nL - n$ which is a virtual vector bundle. Of course the determinant line is trivial, but the bundle has higher order secondary invariants, in particular the CS invariant measured by a D2-brane.

The simplest example is $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$. In that case we have

$$K_0 = \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0(pt) = \mathbb{Z} \quad (169)$$

generated by the class $x = \rho - 1$ where ρ is the non-trivial representation of \mathbb{Z}_2 (or the tautological line bundle over \mathbb{RP}^∞). We can now compute the phases for a flux nx , $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. As we explained we are only interested in the 1-form and 3-form fluxes. These are labeled by

$$M(\mathbb{Z}_2) = K_0/K_5 = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{Z}_{2^N}/\mathbb{Z}_{2^{N-2}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_4. \quad (170)$$

This should be contrasted with the answer obtained from equivariant cohomology²¹

$$H^2(\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H^4(\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (171)$$

Since $c_1(x)$ is the generator of $H^2(\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, the 1-form flux is simply $n/2 \pmod{1}$. So the holonomy of the virtual bundle nx is $(-1)^n$.

For the 3-form flux, we have to measure the phase of a membrane wrapped over S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 . This equals the Chern–Simons invariant of the bundle ρ . Since $c_2 = 0$ we obtain

$$CS(x) = CS(\rho) = \int_B \frac{1}{2} c_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}. \quad (172)$$

For the bundle nx we have

$$CS(nx) = \frac{n}{4} \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}. \quad (173)$$

We see that in the presence of a RR 1-form flux (that is, if n is odd), there an induced 3-form flux. More precisely, the 3-form flux has a shifted quantization, where the phase factor satisfies

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \pmod{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (174)$$

²¹An explanation about how to compute this equivariant cohomology group appears in appendix D.

This computation can be repeated for general G . We use the same notation for the root lattice Q and the corresponding finite subgroup G of $SU(2)$. For A_n we have an extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{n+1} \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{n+1} \rightarrow 0. \quad (175)$$

Let x be the generator of $H^2(A_n, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_{n+1}$. One computes $q(x) = n/2(n+1)$ so that $(n+1)q(x) = n/2$. For n odd this is $\frac{1}{2} \bmod 1$, so we find a non-trivial extension

$$M(A_{2k}) = \mathbb{Z}_{2k+1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2k+1}, \quad M(A_{2k-1}) = \mathbb{Z}_{4k} \times \mathbb{Z}_k. \quad (176)$$

For D_n ($n > 3$) one finds $H^2(D_n, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ for n even, $H^2(D_n, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_4$ for n odd, $H^4(D_n, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_{4(n-2)}$ and $q(x) = \frac{n}{8} \bmod 1$ for the generator(s). So, again for n odd we have a non-trivial extension since $4q(x) = n/2$

$$M(D_{2k}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{8(k-1)}, \quad M(D_{2k-1}) = \mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2(2k-3)}. \quad (177)$$

For $E_{6,7,8}$ the induced fluxes $q(x)$ are respectively $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 0$ and there are no extensions

$$M(E_6) = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{24}, \quad M(E_7) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{48}, \quad M(E_8) = \mathbb{Z}_{120}. \quad (178)$$

Note that E_8 does not support 1-form flux.

4.5.5 An alternate method of computation

In this section, let us make a brief digression and describe a purely algebraic construction of the quotients

$$K_G^0(pt)/(K_G^0(pt))_{2n+1} \quad (179)$$

which appeared in our preceding discussion of fluxes. We shall discuss the case $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$. Recall that $K_{2n}^0(X)$ involves bundles that are trivial on the $(2n)$ -skeleton of X . For the equivariant case, we need $X = BG$, and a convenient set of spaces that approximate X is given by the set $BG^{(n)}$ that appears in Milnor's construction of BG , see, for example [90]. Motivated by the results of [90] and the calculations in appendix D, we propose the following characterization of $K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt)/(K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt))_{2n+1}$. Let ϕ be the augmentation map

$$\phi : R[G] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad (180)$$

that sends $\sum n_i R_i$ to $\sum n_i d_i$. Here d_i is the dimension of the representation R_i . The kernel of ϕ is the augmentation ideal I of $R[G]$. Then

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt)/(K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt))_{2n-1} \cong R[\mathbb{Z}_m]/I^n. \quad (181)$$

For example, for $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ the augmentation ideal is generated by $\rho - 1$, where ρ is the non-trivial representation of \mathbb{Z}_2 . Since $(\rho - 1)^n = 2^{n-1}(\rho - 1)$, I^n is generated by $2^{n-1}(\rho - 1)$. From this, we see that

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0(pt)/(K_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0(pt))_{2n-1} \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \quad (182)$$

in agreement with the result that we found before. A few additional calculations are needed to show that

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt)/(K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt))_3 = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_m \quad (183)$$

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt)/(K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt))_5 = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{m^2/d_1} \quad (184)$$

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt)/(K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}^0(pt))_7 = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_2} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{m^3/d_1 d_2} \quad (185)$$

where

$$d_1 = \gcd\left(m, \frac{m(m-1)}{2}\right), \quad d_2 = \gcd\left(m, \frac{m(m-1)}{2}, \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{6}\right).$$

These groups agree with the results of our earlier computations using the reduced eta-invariant.

4.6 M theory compactifications with three-form flux

We now turn to M theory compactifications with 3-form flux. In studying these compactifications, we face a difficult issue: namely, we do not yet understand how to correctly treat the 3-form of M theory. There are various suggestions involving gerbes [91], or suggestive relations with E_8 gauge bundles [4, 92]. However, it seems likely that the correct way to treat the 3-form involves a framework that is currently unknown. In the following section, we describe how the data we have obtained point to the existence of new “frozen” singularities which support 3-form flux. We also conjecture the existence of a new class of dualities between compactifications with different singular geometries and fluxes.

In section 4.6.2, we consider the possibility that equivariant cohomology is the right framework for the 3-form. As an example, we describe the relevant equivariant cohomology groups for the global orbifold T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 . Section 4.6.3 extends the discussion of 1-form holonomies which appeared in section 4.4.2 to the case of 3-form fluxes. This leads to some quite beautiful results which are likely to be useful in other contexts. In section 4.6.4, we compute the equivariant cohomology of the global orbifold $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$. We point out that there is a choice of flux with the properties we expect for the M theory compactification dual to the CHL string.

In section 4.6.5, we resolve some puzzles in comparing M theory with type IIA. The resolution suggests a natural generalization of the Freed–Witten anomaly. Section 4.6.6 contains some thoughts on the geometry of the M theory 3-form, and a number of related topics. Finally, we wrap up the discussion with a brief mention of F theory compactifications with flux.

4.6.1 Frozen singularities and new dualities

So far, we have related our asymmetric orbifolds in 6 dimensions to M theory compactifications on $(Z \times S^1)/G$ where $Z = K3$. We have also described cases with $Z = T^4$ without heterotic duals. As we have seen, the smooth geometric M theory compactifications give type IIA compactifications with torsion RR 1-form flux.

Some of these theories are obtained by compactifying a 7-dimensional theory on a circle. We studied three classes of these 7-dimensional theories: namely, type IIA orientifolds, heterotic asymmetric orbifolds and F theory compactifications. An example like the CHL string can be realized by all three constructions.

However, it is natural to ask whether there are other strong coupling descriptions which involve M theory compactified on a four-manifold. Since the only bosonic fields of M theory are the metric and the 3-form field, we can only turn on 3-form fluxes on the four-manifold. Compactifying such a theory on a circle gives a 6-dimensional IIA compactification on the same four-manifold with RR 3-form flux.

Let us begin by recalling what is known about 7-dimensional M theory compactifications. Apart from the standard compactification of M theory on K3 without flux, only the strong coupling limit of the CHL string has been discussed. The CHL string can be realized by a 7-dimensional orientifold with 2 $O6^+$ planes and 6 $O6^-$ planes. The strong coupling limit of $O6^-$ planes is smooth in M theory [93–95], while that of an $O6^+$ plane appears to be a “frozen” D_4 singularity in M theory [16, 17]. The D_4 singularity can be seen to arise in various ways. In type IIA near an $O6^+$ plane, the geometry of a three-surface around the orientifold is $S^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{RP}^2$. In addition, the $O6^+$ orientifold has RR charge +4, which is measured by the field strength of the RR 1-form gauge field. This means that the circle on which we reduce from M theory to type IIA forms a circle bundle with first Chern class +2 on \mathbb{RP}^2 . The total space of that circle bundle over \mathbb{RP}^2 is then S^3/D_4 . This explains why we expect a D_4 singularity to appear. Alternatively, before modding out by \mathbb{Z}_2 , we have an object with charge +4 which is therefore described by an A_3 singularity in M theory. Modding out by \mathbb{Z}_2 yields a $D_4 = A_3/\mathbb{Z}_2$ singularity.

The same D_4 singularity can also be found in the geometry seen by a D2-brane probe. On the probe, there is an $N = 4$ $d = 3$ Yang–Mills theory with gauge group $O(2)$ and a hypermultiplet transforming in the symmetric representation. The Coulomb branch geometry contains a D_4 singularity. The existence of this D_4 singularity is also required to reproduce the Seiberg–Witten curves of SO and Sp gauge theories from 5-brane geometry [16].

Since an $O6^+$ plane has no moduli, the D_4 singularity should also have no moduli. In particular, the standard set of moduli associated with resolving the singularity should be lifted. If the D_4 singularity were purely geometrical, we could certainly resolve it. So the only possible means by which it could be frozen must involve the 3-form. In 7 dimensions, the two types of orientifold plane $O6^-$ and $O6^+$ are distinguished by the sign of the contribution of the \mathbb{RP}^2 world-sheets to the string path integral. This sign is related to a discrete choice of NS-NS B -field. This discrete B -field should have its origin in a discrete 3-form field in M theory that gives different signs to various contributions to the membrane path integral. Unfortunately, this path integral is not understood, and we do not have a precise geometrical definition of the discrete allowed values of the 3-form field for a given singularity. We shall return to a discussion of the geometry of the M theory 3-form later. For now, the primary message is that M theory appears to have frozen singularities with discrete 3-form flux. In particular, the 7-dimensional CHL string is described by M theory on $K3$ with two frozen D_4 singularities with some discrete 3-form flux [17].

As this point, let us return to an issue that appeared in our analysis of 7-dimensional orientifolds of section 3.2.4. We found 2 orientifold compactifications with equal numbers of $O6^+$ and $O6^-$ planes. These configurations are clearly distinct as perturbative string theories. Are they also distinct non-perturbatively? With the strong coupling description of $O6^+$ in hand, it seems worth mentioning that one check on the number of non-perturbative configurations is to count the number of non-isomorphic embeddings of the weight lattice for $(D_4)^4$ into the $K3$ lattice, $\Gamma_{3,19}$. If the orientifold configurations are distinct non-perturbatively then it is possible that the difference will be visible in the number of inequivalent ways of embedding $(D_4)^4$. There are analogues of this embedding question for lower-dimensional orientifold compactifications. It might be possible to do this counting using the techniques developed in [60, 96].²²

Now, in order to find M theory compactifications dual to our new 7-dimensional theories, for which no orientifold descriptions exist, the lattices discussed in section 2.4 turn out to

²²A preliminary computation indeed suggests that there are 2 non-isomorphic embeddings.

Singularity	Discrete Fluxes	Enhanced Gauge Symmetry
D_{4+n}	\mathbb{Z}_2	C_n
E_6	$\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3$	$C_2, \{e\}$
E_7	$\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4$	$B_3, A_1, \{e\}$
E_8	$\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4, \mathbb{Z}_5, \mathbb{Z}_6$	$F_4, G_2, A_1, \{e\}, \{e\}$

Table 14: Singularities, their allowed 3-form fluxes, and enhanced gauge symmetries.

be very helpful. Recall that the lattice for the CHL string in $d = 7$ took the form,

$$\Lambda_{\text{CHL}} = \Gamma_{3,3} \oplus D_4 \oplus D_4. \quad (186)$$

The orthogonal complement of Λ_{CHL} in the usual $7 - d$ heterotic lattice $\Gamma_{3,19}$ is

$$\Lambda_{\text{CHL}}^\perp = D_4 \oplus D_4. \quad (187)$$

As was already observed in [38], $\Lambda_{\text{CHL}}^\perp$ seems to be directly related to the singularities appearing in the dual M theory description. Indeed, on the heterotic side there are no moduli for $\Lambda_{\text{CHL}}^\perp$, and in M theory, the corresponding singularities are frozen. By looking at table 5, we see that the generalizations of $\Lambda_{\text{CHL}}^\perp$ are $E_6 \oplus E_6$ for \mathbb{Z}_3 , $E_7 \oplus E_7$ for \mathbb{Z}_4 , $E_8 \oplus E_8$ for the finite groups \mathbb{Z}_5 and \mathbb{Z}_6 . This leads us to conjecture that these lattices describe frozen singularities in M theory with the corresponding discrete fluxes. By tuning moduli, we can enhance the unbroken gauge symmetry in the asymmetric orbifold compactification. In the geometric picture, this means that we can enhance certain singularities with flux. This shows that we can also turn on a \mathbb{Z}_3 flux in an E_8 singularity. With such a \mathbb{Z}_3 flux we can resolve the E_8 into an E_6 , but no further resolution is possible.

A summary of the *ADE*-singularities with their allowed discrete 3-form fluxes is given in table 14. Notice that for the E_6 singularity, we can turn on either a \mathbb{Z}_2 or a \mathbb{Z}_3 discrete flux, but not both. In particular, the set of allowed fluxes do not form a group. This is a first sign that these fluxes are classified by a rather intricate geometrical object. In our heterotic string analysis, we always found that the singularities came in pairs. This is presumably related to the fact that on a compact manifold like $K3$, the total flux must vanish. We therefore always need two singularities with equal fluxes of opposite sign. This appears to be similar to the cancellation of the two Chern–Simons invariants in the $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string, and to the gluing conditions for the two del Pezzo surfaces appearing in F theory descriptions.

Frozen Singularities	Dual Description
$D_4 \oplus D_4$	\mathbb{Z}_2 triple
$E_6 \oplus E_6$	\mathbb{Z}_3 triple
$E_7 \oplus E_7$	\mathbb{Z}_4 triple
$E_8 \oplus E_8$	\mathbb{Z}_5 triple
$E_8 \oplus E_8$	\mathbb{Z}_6 triple
$(D_4)^4$	\mathbb{Z}_2 F
$(E_6)^3$	\mathbb{Z}_3 F
$D_4 \oplus E_7 \oplus E_7$	\mathbb{Z}_4 F
$D_4 \oplus E_6 \oplus E_8$	\mathbb{Z}_6 F

Table 15: A list of frozen singularities for 7-d M theory compactifications on $K3$ with flux. In labeling the dual theories, G triple refers to the G heterotic asymmetric orbifold, while G F refers to F theory on $(T^4 \times S^1)/G$.

It is also natural to ask whether similar dual descriptions exist for the 7-dimensional F theory compactifications on $(T^4 \times S^1)/G$. Indeed, in essentially the same way as described above, we are led to a conjectured dual description in terms of M theory on a $K3$ surface with a particular set of frozen singularities. The list of frozen singularities for the M theory models dual to asymmetric orbifolds and to these F theory compactifications appears in table 15.

If we further compactify M theory on a singular $K3$ with discrete 3-form flux on a circle, we obtain type IIA on the same $K3$ with RR 3-form flux. However, we also had a different description of the same theory in terms of another orbifold $K3$ with RR 1-form flux. This has to be a $K3$ with different geometry because the $K3$ surfaces that appear with 3-form flux are in general *not* orbifold $K3$ surfaces: they are not quotients of another $K3$ surface by some discrete group. This picture can therefore only be consistent if there is a duality between IIA on $K3$ with discrete RR 1-form flux and IIA on a different $K3$ surface with discrete 3-form flux.

To argue that such a duality indeed exists, let us examine the charge lattices of both theories obtained by wrapping D0, D2 and D4-branes on the $K3$. For an orbifold $K3$ with discrete RR 1-form flux, the charge lattice is constructed as follows: the vanishing cycles in the orbifold $K3$ generate a lattice $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)}$. These lattices have been constructed

by Nikulin [37] for the $K3$ case, and appear in table 8. For the case of $X = T^4$, the lattice of vanishing cycles appears in table 10 [65]. We should not wrap D-branes over any of these vanishing cycles. This becomes particularly clear by looking at M2-branes wrapping 2-cycles in the M theory description on $(X \times S^1)/G$ (we will elaborate on the connection between the IIA and M theory description in section 4.6.5). However, we can wrap D2-branes over any cycle orthogonal to $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)}$, which yields the lattice $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)\perp}$, the orthogonal complement of $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}$ in $\Gamma_{3,19}$. In addition, we can also consider D0 and D4-branes on the orbifold $K3$, leading to a total charge lattice

$$\Lambda_{\text{D-branes}} = \Gamma_{1,1} \oplus \Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)\perp}. \quad (188)$$

For $K3$ surfaces with discrete RR 3-form flux, the charge lattice is constructed in a similar way. However, a new subtlety arises. Namely, not all brane wrappings are allowed. This conclusion follows by applying dualities to the Freed–Witten anomaly [18], which states that the class of the pullback of H , the field strength of the NS-NS 2-form B , to the D-brane world-volume must vanish. In particular, if the class $[H]$ is torsion of order k , only branes that come in stacks of k are allowed since $k[H] = 0$ [97]. If we apply this constraint to a D3-brane and further S and T-dualize, we see that the pullback of the 3-form field strength to the D4-brane world-volume has to vanish. In the cases at hand, the field strength of the RR 3-form will be torsion, say of order k , which is directly related to the order of the finite group appearing in the 1-form discussion above. Therefore, we can only wrap $D4$ branes nk times, with n an integer. The contribution to the charge lattice from D0 and D4-branes will therefore not be $\Gamma_{1,1}$, but $\Gamma_{1,1}(k)$. In the 3-form case, we therefore conclude that the lattice is given by:

$$\Lambda_{\text{D-branes}} = \Gamma_{1,1}(k) \oplus \Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(3)\perp}. \quad (189)$$

If the theories with the 1-form and the theories with the 3-form flux are to be dual to each other, the lattices (188) and (189) should be equivalent to each other. Therefore, $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)\perp}$ has to be an index k sublattice of $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(3)\perp}$. This explains how the geometries of the two $K3$ surfaces can be so different from one another: the lattices of vanishing cycles differ by an element of order k . For example, in the case of the CHL string, the lattice $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)\perp}$ is generated by eight vanishing cycles, and in addition, half of the sum of these cycles is also an element of integral homology. On the other hand, the lattice $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(3)\perp}$ is the lattice of two D_4 singularities. It is also generated by eight vanishing cycles, but this time half the sum of the first four cycles and half the sum of the second set of four cycles

each are in integral homology. This lattice is twice as large as $\Lambda_{\text{vanishing}}^{(1)\perp}$, as we expect from the preceeding discussion.

The duality between $K3$ surfaces with 1-form and 3-form fluxes differs considerably from the usual T-dualities. Typically, T-duality preserves the nature of singularities (since it preserves enhanced gauge symmetries), while in our case, it changes the geometry of the $K3$ in a much more dramatic way. We note, however, that the $K3$ surfaces are still birationally equivalent. That this is true can be seen from the F theory discussion of the previous section. In the construction involving two del Pezzo surfaces, we found singular fibers of type I_0^* , IV^* , III^* and II^* . The corresponding extended Dynkin diagrams are those of D_4, E_6, E_7 and E_8 . Birationally equivalent geometrical models of these elliptically fibered $K3$ surfaces have singularities described by the extended Dynkin diagram minus one node. The singularities of the $K3$ with 1-form flux are obtained by removing nodes with Dynkin label k from the singularities. The singularities of the $K3$ with 3-form flux are obtained by removing the extended nodes of the Dynkin diagrams, leading to singularities of type D_4, E_6, E_7 and E_8 . One can show that the lattices of vanishing cycles obtained this way indeed differ by an element of order k , and by construction the $K3$ surfaces are birationally equivalent.

The novel duality described here raises all kinds of questions. One puzzle that arises is the following: we already described in section 4.4 that type IIA on $K3/\mathbb{Z}_2$ with a particular choice of 1-form flux is dual to the CHL string. Naïvely, this string theory appears to be quotient of IIA on T^4 with a smooth \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant 1-form i.e., a \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant element of $H^1(T^4, U(1))$. It is well-established that T-duality maps T^4 with a constant 1-form to the dual torus with a constant 3-form. In addition, if the 1-form is \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant then so is the 3-form which is now an element of $H^3(T^4, U(1))$. If we mod out the theory with the 3-form by the action of the T-dual \mathbb{Z}_2 , we would expect to arrive at IIA on T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 with a 3-form flux. This, however, is not consistent with the picture given above.

The reason for this apparent discrepancy is that the \mathbb{Z}_2 quotient makes sense as a perturbative orbifold only when the vanishing 2-cycles have a half-integral B -field flux [98]. In cases without this flux like geometric orbifolds, we do not have perturbative control over the theory. Therefore, modding out by \mathbb{Z}_2 yields a duality between IIA on T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 with 1 and 2-form flux and IIA on T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 with 2 and 3-form flux. Neither of these theories has a smooth 7-dimensional limit. On the other hand, we are interested in a duality between IIA on T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 with only 1-form flux and IIA on another $K3$ with only 3-form flux. These theories are not perturbative \mathbb{Z}_2 orbifolds of string theory, and so we cannot naïvely use T-duality to relate them. As we argued above, the duality between these theories is considerably more

involved.

However, this still leaves us with the following question: by starting with a T^4 with \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant 3-form, we can construct the singular manifold T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 with a non-trivial discrete 3-form flux. Does string theory compactified on this space make any sense²³? We have not encountered this string theory anywhere in our prior discussion, and we suspect it is inconsistent. It would be nice to give a direct argument for this, perhaps using supersymmetry or anomaly cancellation. A related situation that is worth mentioning arises for type IIA strings: consider an orientifold 6-plane with RR charge q . If there is no B -field, this plane is supersymmetric for $q \geq -2$. However, with a half-integral discrete B -field, the orientifold plane is an $O6^+$ plane and is only supersymmetric if $q \geq +2$. This can be seen from a tadpole calculation in string theory, but it is not clear whether there is a direct low-energy argument giving this conclusion.

To summarize our discussion so far: we found 7-dimensional M theory compactifications on $K3$ with frozen singularities and discrete 3-form fluxes. These theories are dual descriptions of either 7-dimensional asymmetric heterotic orbifolds or F theory compactifications. These 7-dimensional theories give 6-dimensional IIA theories by compactifying on a circle, and the 6 and 7-dimensional lattices differ by a factor of $\Gamma_{1,1}(k)$. These models serve as data from which we obtain a list of new frozen, or partially frozen, singularities in M theory.

4.6.2 Three-form flux as equivariant cohomology

The most natural geometric object with which to identify the M theory 3-form is a generalized connection on a “2-gerbe”; see, for example, [101]. Although 2-form B -fields and “1-gerbes” have a relatively straightforward interpretation in terms of bundles of algebras of operators on infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces, this description is less clear for the next case of 3-form fields. For a smooth manifold X we expect that flat 3-forms are given by the cohomology group $H^3(X, U(1))$. There are some indications that for an orbifold X/G one should again consider the corresponding equivariant group $H_G^3(X, U(1))$ [91]. It is therefore natural to extend our discussion of equivariant cohomology to this case.

The equivariant cohomology groups $H_G^3(X, U(1))$ are computable. As explained in appendix D, in the case of a T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 orbifold we find

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^3(T^4, U(1)) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^{15}. \quad (190)$$

In terms of the previously introduced generators θ^i and ξ , a general element can be written

²³An example involving discrete zero and four form fluxes is discussed in [99, 100].

as

$$C = \sum_{i < j < k} c_{ijk} \theta^i \theta^j \theta^k + \sum_{i < j} c_{ij} \theta^i \theta^j \xi + \sum_i c_i \theta^i \xi^2 + c_0 \xi^3, \quad (191)$$

with

$$c_{ijk}, c_{ij}, c_i, c_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (192)$$

Note that we now have contributions of various type. First of all there are obvious 3-forms that come from invariant fields on T^4 . The flat 3-form field on T^4 are described by $H^3(T^4, U(1))$ and this group is (up to a determinant) canonically isomorphic with T^4 itself. The \mathbb{Z}_2 group acts as $C \rightarrow -C$ on the 3-form field, so the invariant configurations are

$$C = \sum_{i < j < k} \frac{1}{8\pi^2} C_{ijk} dx^i dx^j dx^k, \quad C_{ijk} = 0, 1. \quad (193)$$

As we explained, there is a well-defined map of the equivariant forms into the invariant forms, and clearly a class of the form (191) gets mapped to the invariant 3-form $C_{ijk} = c_{ijk}$. So the 16 classes $c_{ijk} \theta^i \theta^j \theta^k$ modulo forms of lower degree in the θ^i can be given this geometric interpretation.

The class ξ^3 is the image of the group cohomology class in $H^3(\mathbb{Z}_2, U(1))$. It describes a trivial 2-gerbe with a non-trivial group action. This is for example the class that describes a non-zero C -field in the neighbourhood of the singularity $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$. It would be an analogue of discrete torsion for the NS B -field. The other classes of type $c_{ij} \theta^i \theta^j \xi$ and $c_i \theta^i \xi^2$ describe mixed cases that are partially geometric and partly group theoretic.

4.6.3 Three-form holonomies

The local computation of the consistent 3-form fluxes is much easier in this case. If we consider the manifold with boundary X_0 obtained by cutting the 16 singularities out of the $K3$ manifold T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 , we have again 2^{16} possibilities, because at each singularity we have the non-trivial class ξ^3 coming from $H^3(\mathbb{Z}_2, U(1))$. Now the global topology gives only one condition. Because the boundary $Y = \partial X_0$ bounds a four-manifold, the sum of all classes should add up to zero. This reduces the $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^{16}$ to $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^{15}$.

In the same way that flat connections have well-defined holonomies along closed curves of a given homology class, flat 2-gerbes have $U(1)$ -valued holonomies along 3-cycles. The holonomy of the 3-form C around a fixed point p is determined as follows. The boundary of a neighbourhood of p is given by a 3-cycle $\Sigma_p \cong \mathbb{RP}^3$ and the holonomy is defined locally as

$$\exp i \int_{\Sigma_p} C = \exp i \pi \varphi(C; p). \quad (194)$$

We propose the following formula for the holonomy of a class C as represented as in (191) around the fixed point $p \in (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$,

$$\varphi(C; p) = \sum_{i < j < k} c_{ijk} p^i p^j p^k + \sum_{i < j} c_{ij} p^i p^j + \sum_i c_i p^i + c_0, \quad (195)$$

This formula follows again trivially from the definition of the holonomy as the restriction to the fixed point

$$i_p^*(C) = \varphi(C; p) \xi^3 \quad (196)$$

combined with the localisation formula (107) that $i_p^*(\theta^i) = p^i \xi$.

Note that these formulas have a nice algebraic interpretation. Because our generators θ^i satisfy $(\theta^i)^2 = \theta^i \xi$ we have for the variables p^i the relation

$$(p^i)^2 = p^i. \quad (197)$$

This means that we can consider the holonomy as a function of the variables p^i over the field \mathbb{Z}_2 (with $p^i = 0, 1$).

So quite generally we have the following algebraic interpretation of the holonomy of an equivariant k -cocycle C of the torus T^n . Consider the affine space $A^n = (\mathbb{Z}_2)^n$ with coordinates p^i , and let $F(A^n) = \mathbb{Z}_2[p^1, \dots, p^n]$ be the space of functions

$$\varphi : A^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2. \quad (198)$$

Then there is a filtration, where $F_k(A^n)$ denotes the functions of at most degree k . According to the above localisation formula, we can think of the holonomy $\varphi(C; p)$ as an element of $F_k(A^n)$. We can identify the quotients $F_k(A^n)/F_{k-1}(A^n)$ with the exterior products $\Lambda^k(\mathbb{Z}_2)^n$. Clearly the affine group $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^n \rtimes SL(n, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ acts on $F(A^n)$ and the orbits form the different types of equivariant classes.

There is an interesting check of the holonomy formula. We can pick a 3-cycle that is represented by a 3-plane in T^4 . This will give a 3-cycle on the orbifold T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 that will divide the 16 fixed points in 2 groups of 8. Clearly the holonomy of C around that plane should be equal to the sum of the holonomies around the fixed points “to the right” or “to the left” of the cycle. It is not difficult to check that this property is indeed reflected in the above formula. For example, if we pick the plane say spanned by x^1, x^2, x^3 the holonomy will be c_{123} and this equals the sum

$$c_{123} = \sum_{p, p^4=0} \varphi(C; p) = \sum_{p, p^4=1} \varphi(C; p). \quad (199)$$

In order to compute the holonomy directly in terms of the C -field, we should make use of the formalism of gerbes. Let us consider in all generality an n -gerbe defined on a manifold M . A connection on this n -gerbe is an $(n+1)$ -form C_i , defined over the patches U_i of the manifold. The forms over patches U_i and U_j are related on the non-empty intersection $U_{ij} = U_i \cap U_j$ by $C_i = C_j + dC_{ij}$. The C_{ij} can be regarded as connections on $(n-1)$ gerbes defined at the overlap patches U_{ij} . The C_{ij} are only defined up to closed forms (with integer periods). On triple intersections $U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$ there is the consistency condition $d(C_{ij} + C_{jk} + C_{ki}) = 0$ which is compatible with the ambiguity of adding closed forms. On the triple overlap, $C_{ij} + C_{jk} + C_{ki}$ and $C_{ij} + C_{jk} + C_{ki} + dC_{ijk}$ define the same cocycle. The C_{ijk} can be thought of as connections on an $(n-2)$ -gerbe, defined over the $U_{ijk} = U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$. This extends all the way until we arrive at zero-forms (functions), which can be thought of as transition functions for a 0-gerbe (that is, a line bundle).

For a concrete holonomy formula, we do not consider open patches with finite overlap, but reduce the overlaps to infinitesimal size; that is, we cut up M in pieces M_i by a partition of unity. If the pieces M_i and M_j have a common boundary we denote this M_{ij} ; a common boundary between M_i , M_j and M_k is written as M_{ijk} etc. Define $(n-1)$ -forms C_i over the pieces M_i ; we think about the M_{ij} as the places where we “jump” from one patch to another. The change in connection is given by $C_i = C_j + dC_{ij}$. C_{ij} itself is defined over the M_{ij} , and has an intrinsic ambiguity by a closed form. One regards C_{ij} as a connection on an $(n-1)$ -gerbe over M_{ij} with a $U(1)$ gauge invariance etc.

The concrete holonomy formula is now (note the alternating sign):

$$\int_M C = \sum_i \int_{M_i} C_i - \sum_{ij} \int_{M_{ij}} C_{ij} + \sum_{ijk} \int_{M_{ijk}} C_{ijk} - \dots \quad (200)$$

This is invariant (for M without boundary) under

$$\begin{aligned} C_i &\rightarrow C_i + dL_i \\ C_{ij} &\rightarrow C_{ij} + L_i + L_j + dL_{ij} \\ C_{ijk} &\rightarrow C_{ijk} + L_{ij} + L_{jk} + L_{ki} + dL_{ijkl} \\ &\dots \end{aligned} \quad (201)$$

Two extreme cases of this formula are for a globally well-defined form C , in which case the sum on the r.h.s. reduces to a single term, and the case when only the last sum of integrals in the expression contributes. These are analogues of the bundle case where physicists are used to either using well-defined connections over large patches, or to “putting the

holonomy in the transition functions.” For the case of connections on gerbes, there is a much larger freedom to “put” the holonomy somewhere.

As an example, let us return to the 4-torus T^4 mod the \mathbb{Z}_2 reflecting all coordinates, where for convenience we now choose coordinates x in $(\mathbb{R}/2\mathbb{Z})^4$. We label the 16 fixed points of the \mathbb{Z}_2 by $x^i = p^i$, $p \in (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$.

Pick a fixed point p and define a “hyperbox” around this point by the coordinate ranges

$$p^1 < x^1 < p^1 + \epsilon, \quad p^i - \epsilon < x^i < p^i + \epsilon$$

for $i = 2, 3, 4$. The hypersurface of this hyperbox is a 3-surface; we will compute a 3-form holonomy over it.

Assume the existence of a constant 3-form field $\sum_{i<j<k} c_{ijk} dx^i dx^j dx^k / 8$ in the bulk. From now on we will always assume that the summed over indices are ordered. The first integral in the holonomy formula is over the 2-faces of the cube; there are 7 of these, of which 6 pair up as opposite faces. The opposite faces do not contribute to the integral, because their contributions cancel. The only contribution comes from the face at $x^1 = p^1 + \epsilon$. This gives

$$\sum_i \int_{M_i} C_i = c_{234} \epsilon^3. \quad (202)$$

We next consider the transition functions: these are defined at the edges of $x^1 = p^1$, $p^2 < x^2 < p^2 + \epsilon$, $p^i - \epsilon < x^i < p^i + \epsilon$ for $i = 3, 4$. The constant 3-form jumps upon traversing the plane at $x^1 = p^1$ by an amount $c_{ijk} dx^i dx^j dx^k / 4$, and we should write this as d of something. This is inherently ambiguous, so we choose some conventions and write

$$c_{ijk} dx^i dx^j dx^k = d \left(\sum_{i<j<k} c_{ijk} x^i dx^j dx^k + c_{ij} dx^i dx^j \right). \quad (203)$$

Here the second term is a closed 2-form that does not contribute to the transition function, but will contribute to the holonomy.

We have to integrate this 2-form over the edge of $x^1 = p^1$, $p^2 < x^2 < p^2 + \epsilon$, $p^i - \epsilon < x^i < p^i + \epsilon$ for $i = 3, 4$. Again only one face contributes (the one with $x^1 = p_1$, $x^2 = p^2 + \epsilon$), resulting in

$$(c_{134} p_1 \epsilon + c_{234} (p_2 + \epsilon) + c_{34}) \epsilon^2. \quad (204)$$

The next transition functions are defined at the edges of the surface $x^1 = p^1$, $x^2 = p^2$, $p^i < x^3 < p^3 + \epsilon$, $p^4 - \epsilon < x^4 < p^4 + \epsilon$. They are

$$\left(\sum_{i<j<k} c_{ijk} x^i x^j dx^k + \sum_{i<j} c_{ij} x^i dx^j + c_i dx_i \right) / 2. \quad (205)$$

The integrals result in

$$(c_{124}p^1p^2 + c_{134}p^1(p^3 + \epsilon) + c_{234}p^2(p^3 + \epsilon) + c_{14}p^1 + c_{24}p^2 + c_{34}(p^3 + \epsilon) + c_4)\epsilon. \quad (206)$$

The last contribution comes from the point $x^1 = p^1$, $x^2 = p^2$, $x^3 = p^3$, $x^4 = p^4 + \epsilon$. The transition function is

$$\left(\sum_{i < j < k} c_{ijk} x^i x^j x^k + \sum_{i < j} c_{ij} x^i x^j + c_i x^i + c_0 \right) / 2. \quad (207)$$

Inserting values for the coordinates gives

$$\begin{aligned} & c_{123}p^1p^2p^3 + c_{124}p^1p^2(p^4 + \epsilon) + c_{134}p^1p^3(p^4 + \epsilon) + c_{234}p^2p^3(p^4 + \epsilon) + \\ & c_{12}p^1p^2 + c_{13}p^1p^3 + c_{14}p^1(p^4 + \epsilon) + c_{23}p^2p^3 + c_{24}p^2(p^4 + \epsilon) + c_{34}p^3(p^4 + \epsilon) + \\ & c_1p^1 + c_2p^2 + c_3p^3 + c_4(p^4 + \epsilon) + c_0. \end{aligned} \quad (208)$$

Adding the contributions (202), (204), (206) and (208) gives formula (195).

4.6.4 An M theory dual of the CHL string?

In this section, let us continue to work under the premise that the 3-form can be treated as a connection on a 2-gerbe. We still expect that there will be further conditions, from equations of motion or anomalies, constraining us to a subset of the choices predicted by equivariant cohomology. If this is the right approach—and this is far from clear to us—then it is interesting to study 3-forms on the global orbifold $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$. By $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$, we mean the particular global orbifold specified in appendix D.2 with singularities,

$$D_4^2 \oplus A_3^3 \oplus A_1^2.$$

If there is a 3-form on $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ with local holonomies at the D_4 singularities only, it would provide a possible candidate M theory dual to the 7-dimensional CHL string.

There is a simple expression for $H_G^3(T^4, U(1))$ that suggests that this is indeed possible. Suppose that T^4/G has singularities $\oplus G_i$, i.e., ADE-singularities of type G_i . Then

$$H_G^3(T^4, U(1)) \cong \frac{\oplus_i H^3(G_i, U(1))}{H^3(G, U(1))}. \quad (209)$$

Here we have used $H^3(G_i, U(1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{|G_i|}$. Therefore, there is a natural inclusion

$$H^3(G_i, U(1)) \rightarrow H^3(G, U(1)). \quad (210)$$

Equation (209) has a simple interpretation in terms of holonomies of 2-gerbes around S^3/G_i . It simply states that the set of equivariant 3-forms is the same as the set of all inequivalent local holonomies, subject only to one overall flux cancellation condition. Thus, all possible holonomies can appear, as long as their sum, viewed as an element of $H^3(G, U(1))$, vanishes. In particular, there is a case of $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ with equal and opposite holonomies at the D_4 singularities, and no holonomies at any of the other singularities. This is precisely what we want for an M theory dual of the CHL string.

In an attempt to make this more precise, we give a tentative expression for the holonomies associated to 3-forms. Points on T^4 that are invariant under a non-trivial group element lie either on \mathbb{F}_2^4 or on \mathbb{F}_3^2 , where \mathbb{F}_2 and \mathbb{F}_3 represent the fields of two and three elements. The group G still acts on \mathbb{F}_2^4 and/or \mathbb{F}_3^2 . We propose that the holonomy around points on \mathbb{F}_2^4 is given by G -invariant cubic polynomials in the four variables $p_i \in \{0, 1\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_{|G|}$. In the monomials, the highest power of p_i that can appear is one. To compute the holonomy, we still have to sum over all preimages of a given point in T^4/G . This can be compared to our discussion of gerbe holonomies for $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ in section 4.6.3. Similarly, the holonomy around points on \mathbb{F}_3^2 is given by G -invariant cubic polynomials in the two variables $p_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, $i = 1, 2$, with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_{|G|}$. The highest power of p_i appearing in monomials is two. Again a sum over preimages is required. The final answer is to be viewed as an element of $\mathbb{Z}_{|G|}$ in which all local holonomies can be embedded.

For example, for $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$, the holonomy is given by a polynomial,

$$\begin{aligned} H = & c_{123}p^1p^2p^3 + c_{124}p^1p^2p^4 + c_{134}p^1p^3p^4 + c_{234}p^2p^3p^4 \\ & + b_{12}p^1p^2 + b_{13}p^1p^3 + b_{14}p^1p^4 + b_{23}p^2p^3 + b_{24}p^2p^4 + b_{34}p^3p^4 \\ & + a_1p^1 + a_2p^2 + a_3p^3 + a_4p^4 + a_0, \end{aligned} \quad (211)$$

with all coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_8 , and with the entire expression viewed as an element of \mathbb{Z}_8 . In other words, the holonomy will be $\exp(2\pi i H/8)$. The group $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ acts on the p^i . The generator β sends $p^1 \leftrightarrow p^2$ and $p^3 \leftrightarrow p^4$, whereas the generator α sends $p^1 \leftrightarrow p^3$ and $p^2 \leftrightarrow p^4$. Imposing $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ -invariance on H restricts it to the form

$$\begin{aligned} H = & c(p^1p^2p^3 + p^1p^2p^4 + p^1p^3p^4 + p^2p^3p^4) \\ & + b_1(p^1p^2 + p^3p^4) + b_2(p^1p^3 + p^2p^4) + b_3(p^1p^4 + p^2p^3) \\ & + a(p^1 + p^2 + p^3 + p^4) + a_0. \end{aligned} \quad (212)$$

Our prescription for the holonomy states that we should sum over preimages. In other words, if π denotes the projection $\pi : T^4 \rightarrow T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$, the holonomy around a singularity

Singularity	Holonomy $\in \mathbb{Z}_8$
$D_4^{(1)}$	a_0
$D_4^{(2)}$	$4c + 2(b_1 + b_2 + b_3) + 4a + a_0$
$A_3^{(1)}$	$2b_2 + 4a + 2a_0$
$A_3^{(2)}$	$2b_3 + 4a + 2a_0$
$A_3^{(3)}$	$2b_1 + 4a + 2a_0$
$A_1^{(1)}$	$4c + 4(b_1 + b_2 + b_3) + 4a + 4a_0$
$A_1^{(2)}$	$4a + 4a_0$

Table 16: Three-form holonomies of $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$

$x \in T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ is given by

$$H(x) \equiv \sum_{p \in \pi^{-1}(x)} H(p). \quad (213)$$

One can verify that when c is divisible by two, it will only contribute a multiple of 8 to the holonomy, and therefore c is naturally restricted to $c \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. Similarly we find that $b_i \in \mathbb{Z}_4$, $a \in \mathbb{Z}_2$, and $a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_8$. These values are in precise one-to-one correspondence with the groups $H^p(\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4, H^{3-p}(T^4, U(1)))$ we compute in (260). We can now evaluate the holonomy around each of the singularities in the quotient $T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$. The result is given in table 16. If we take $a_0 = 4$ and all other coefficients equal to zero, we find holonomy -1 around the two D_4 singularities, and vanishing holonomy around all other singularities. We shall explain in section 4.6.6 why we believe that this particular holonomy is realized, while other possibilities, like choices with holonomy around A -type singularities, are unlikely to be consistent. This then appears to be a concrete proposal for the singular $K3$ with 2 frozen D_4 singularities that appears in the 7-dimensional M theory description of the CHL string.

4.6.5 Some comments on type IIA versus M theory

One of the puzzles in the duality between type IIA and M theory is that RR fields in type IIA appear to be classified by K-theory, while the M theory 3-form requires a quite different framework—perhaps cohomology. A detailed analysis showed that for partition functions computed on large smooth compact spaces, this is not a contradiction [4]. However, a sum over fluxes in M theory is needed to reproduce the partition function of type IIA string

theory. One may wonder whether our analysis sheds any light on the relation between M theory and type IIA. Specifically, let us consider type IIA on \mathbb{C}^2/G , with RR 1 and 3-form flux. We expect a relation between,

$$K(\mathbb{C}^2/G) \leftrightarrow H^*((\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1)/G),$$

or more precisely, a relation between

$$K_G^0(pt)/(K_G^0(pt))_5 \leftrightarrow H^3((\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1)/G, U(1)). \quad (214)$$

The action of G on the right is determined by the 1-form flux on the left, i.e., by an element of $K_G^0(pt)/(K_G^0(pt))_3 = H^1(G, U(1))$. At first sight, the relation (214) appears very problematic. When the 1-form flux is such that G acts faithfully on the S^1 factor in $(\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1)/G$, the latter quotient is smooth and does not have any non-trivial 3-cohomology. Therefore, we cannot detect any phases using a non-trivial Euclidean M2-brane. On the other hand, in type IIA we can consider Euclidean D2-branes, and according to our previous calculations, these pick up phases $\frac{n}{4} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$.

This discrepancy can be traced back to the fact that not all D2-branes in IIA can be lifted to M2-branes in M theory, at least not when there is non-trivial RR 1-form flux in IIA. For example, consider again the case where $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ with non-trivial 1-form flux. The M theory description is on $(\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. It is easy to see that there is no M2-brane in this space that reduces to a single D2-brane wrapping S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 in type IIA. At most we can get two D2-branes wrapping S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 , and these only see twice the 3-form flux in type IIA.

This mismatch between M theory and type IIA is removed once we take the Freed–Witten anomaly for D-branes into account. The only non-anomalous brane configurations are those for which the NS-NS 2-form field strength H is cohomologically trivial when restricted to the brane world-volume. Applying S- and T-dualities in a cavalier manner implies that D2-branes are only consistent if the RR 1-form field strength is cohomologically trivial on the D2-brane world-volume. It would be nice to derive this anomaly from a world-volume approach.

In particular, the D2-brane that wraps S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 has a non-trivial RR 1-form field strength living on its world-volume, and is therefore inconsistent. The 1-form field strength is the non-trivial element of $H^2(S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ so we can wrap two D2-branes. Therefore, anomaly cancellation removes those D2-branes from the spectrum that do not appear in M theory. It is pleasing to see that anomaly cancellation for D2-branes has such a simple interpretation in M theory.

The same argument applies more generally: take any D2-brane wrapping some non-trivial three-manifold B , and assume it has RR 1-form flux $[F^{RR}]$. Then there is a circle bundle E over B which is the M theory lift of B . This circle bundle has second Chern class $[F^{RR}]$. However, taking any M2-brane in M theory and projecting it down to E only gives D2-branes if the pullback of the cohomology class of $[F^{RR}]$ is zero. This follows from the fact that $[\pi^* F^{RR}]$ is cohomologically trivial on E , where $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ is the projection. This in turn can be seen from the Gysin exact sequence for sphere fibrations; see, for example, [102]. M theory therefore implements the condition for anomaly cancellation quite generally.

Ultimately, we would like to generalize all this to K-theory, which is the proper setting both for RR fields and for D-branes at small string coupling. We will very briefly discuss a possible generalization of the Freed–Witten anomaly to K-theory. In the spirit of speculative exploration, we shall use S- and T-dualities without worrying about the deep unresolved incompatibilities between K-theory and string dualities. Our hope is to find a conjecture about which configurations are consistent which is natural in the framework of K-theory.

The Freed–Witten anomaly arises in the string path-integral from open Riemann surfaces that end on the D-brane. In the bosonic case, there is a contribution to the path-integral of the form

$$\exp(i \oint_{\partial \Sigma} A) \exp i \int_{\Sigma} B.$$

In [18], this is interpreted in the following way: the first term provides a trivialization for the second term, viewed as a section of a line bundle over the space of Riemann surfaces that end on the D-brane. Such a trivialization only exists if $H = dB$ is cohomologically trivial when restricted to the D-brane.

Using S- and T-dualities, we find a corresponding statement for $D(p-2)$ -branes ending on Dp -branes. Let M denote the space on which the $D(p-2)$ -brane is wrapped which ends on a manifold Q on which the Dp -brane is wrapped. In the path-integral for the $D(p-2)$ -branes, there is a phase factor

$$\exp(i \oint_{\partial M} \tilde{A}) \exp(i \int_M C^{RR} e^{F+B} \sqrt{\tilde{A}})$$

where \tilde{A} is the dual $(p-2)$ -form of the gauge field on the Dp -brane, and the second term is the Wess–Zumino term of the $D(p-2)$ -brane action. By analogy with the argument in [18], we interpret the first term as providing a trivialization of the second term, viewed as a section of a line bundle over the space of $D(p-2)$ branes ending on Q . Such a trivialization only exists if the cohomology class of

$$d(C^{RR} e^{F+B} \sqrt{\tilde{A}})$$

restricted to Q vanishes. Taking $B = \sqrt{\hat{A}} = 0$ for simplicity, the class $d(C^{RR}e^F) = G^{RR}e^F$ restricted to Q should be trivial. In principle we have to sum over all possible topological sectors described by F . These will include, for example, bound states of $D(p-2)$ and $D(p-4)$ -branes ending on Q . For each of these separately, the restriction of $G^{RR}e^F$ has to vanish, when restricted to Q . This will typically imply that G^{RR} itself, restricted to Q has to vanish. Rewriting all this in K-theory language gives a generalization of the Freed–Witten anomaly cancellation condition which we now describe.

Suppose that (in type IIB) the RR field strength G is represented by an element of $K^1(Y)$, where Y denotes space-time, and consider a brane represented by an element $Q \in K^0(Y)$. Recall that K-theory is a graded ring, and in particular we can form the product $Q.G \in K^1(Y)$. We propose the following generalization of the Freed–Witten anomaly cancellation condition,

$$Q.G = 0 \text{ in } K^1(Y). \quad (215)$$

A similar result applies to type IIA. The product $Q.G$ represents, roughly speaking, the restriction of G to Q , which is how it arose in the preceding discussion.

For Euclidean branes, we have to be quite careful when applying this. First, Euclidean and Minkowski D-branes are apparently classified by different K-theories. If one is classified by K^0 then the other is classified by K^1 . Secondly, we have to throw out the form of highest degree in G^{RR} , since the argument does not apply to that form. This can be accomplished by projecting the appropriate K-theory classes on those that vanish on the $(p+1)$ -skeleton for Euclidean Dp -branes.

For IIA on $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$, this implies the following. The product in (215) becomes the product of two elements of \mathbb{Z}_4 , and the projection to forms that vanish on the 3-skeleton is multiplication by two on \mathbb{Z}_4 . If the RR flux is $1/4$, as discussed in section 4.5, we pick up a phase of $1/4$ around S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 . Once we project this phase down to \mathbb{Z}_2 , it remains non-zero, and the corresponding Euclidean brane is inconsistent. We can however take twice S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 , which has phase $1/2$ in \mathbb{Z}_4 , and this vanishes after projection. What is the interpretation of this object in M theory? It has exactly the same phase as seen by a Euclidean D0-brane wrapping the non-trivial cycle in S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 , and in M theory it is therefore described by a “half-momentum” graviton. The worldline of this graviton is the obvious lift of the non-trivial one-cycle in S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 to $(S^3 \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. For RR flux $1/2$, there is no RR 1-form flux, and indeed there is never an anomaly. We can therefore directly match the M theory membranes on $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$ with D2-branes on $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Our proposal (215), albeit preliminary, is therefore consistent with M/IIA duality. It would be interesting to develop it in detail.

4.6.6 The geometry of the three-form

The nature of the geometry of the M theory 3-form is a deep question which is unlikely to have a simple classical answer. It is therefore worth stopping at this point and pondering what we can learn about the 3-form from our results. Our ‘experimental’ data follows from the classification of allowed discrete fluxes in *ADE* singularities given in table 14.

There are two natural questions to ask: first, there is a purely local question. Given an *ADE*-singularity of the form \mathbb{C}^2/G , what are the possible discrete choices of 3-form flux localized at the singularity? The second question is a global one. Given a compact manifold with assorted singularities, are there any relations between the fluxes at different singularities? In all the examples we have considered, the answer to the latter question is that the total flux has to vanish. This is exactly as we would naïvely expect for a compact manifold.

The answer to the first question is much more difficult. One natural candidate is the equivariant 3-cohomology of \mathbb{C}^2/G with values in $U(1)$, which classifies the flat orbifold 2-gerbes. This cohomology group is equal to $H^3(G, U(1)) = Z_{|G|}$ with $|G|$ the number of elements of G . This certainly contains all the fluxes appearing in table 14, but it is much too large. Nevertheless, it is still possible the physical fluxes are a subset of the choices given by $H^3(G, U(1))$. For this to be the case, there must exist additional anomaly constraints or non-linear equations of motion. Non-linear equations might provide an explanation for the lack of any group structure in table 14. The simplest example of a consistency condition that we know is the shifted quantization of the 3-form field strength on curved spaces [31].

Let us consider a related possibility, again in the spirit of speculative exploration. We shall find a picture that seems to reproduce our “data.” Although many questions and puzzles remain, it seems worth describing. The key appears to be the study of wrapped branes. Let us consider a 7-dimensional M theory dual of one of our heterotic orbifolds. This is M theory on a singular *K3* with flux localized at some combination of the singularities. The heterotic string is constructed in M theory by wrapping an M5-brane on the *K3*. However, we cannot wrap a single M5-brane because of a generalization of the Freed–Witten anomaly—computed for a single M5-brane in [103]. Let us assume for the moment that equivariant cohomology classifies the possible fluxes, as in the preceding discussion. If the flux is N torsion, we should wrap N M5-branes.²⁴ Is there a bound state of N wrapped M5-branes? If not, then this configuration of singularities and fluxes cannot give rise to a heterotic string, and so cannot have a perturbative heterotic dual.

²⁴This claim involves an extrapolation of known results, but seems quite reasonable.

The appearance of bound states of five-branes in terms of irreducible (or connected) covers also appears in the computation of the partition function on $K3 \times T^2$ [104]. Here the bound state of N M5-branes that produces the $U(N)$ $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Yang–Mills theory on $K3$, is obtained by wrapping the five-branes by an irreducible cover of T^2 . These five-brane configurations are in complete analogy with the long string discussion of [105]. So we expect a bound state if the $K3$ is locally a G -orbifold and G has an N -dimensional irreducible representation.

Turning to the local singularity \mathbb{C}^2/G , we note that the A_n series have only 1-dimensional irreducible representations (irreps), while the D_{n+4} series has $n + 5$ inequivalent irreps: 4 of dimension 1 and $(n + 1)$ of dimension 2. For E_6 , there are 3 irreps of dimension 1, 3 irreps of dimension 2, and 1 of dimension 3. For E_7 , there are 2 irreps of dimension 1, 3 of dimension 2, 2 of dimension 3, and 1 of dimension 4. Finally for E_8 , there is 1 irrep of dimension 1, 2 irreps of dimension 2, 2 irreps of dimension 3, 2 irreps of dimension 4, 1 irrep of dimension 5, and 1 irrep of dimension 6. The easiest way to determine the list of irreps is from the Dynkin labels of the extended Dynkin diagram for G . It is also worth noting (and hardly coincidental!) that these labels are also the starting point for the analysis of triples appearing in [22, 24].

Let us now consider the possibilities: take a singularity with a flux of order k (perhaps glued in a $K3$). The above arguments suggest that a wrapped M5-brane is anomalous unless G has an irrep of dimension k . Since all irreps for A_n are 1-dimensional, we cannot wrap an M5-brane at all on a singularity with non-zero flux. For D_{n+4} , there are 2 possibilities. Of all the possible fluxes in the group of equivariant 3-form fluxes \mathbb{Z}_{4n+8} , only flux of order 1 or order 2 permit the wrapping of an M5-brane. The group of fluxes for E_6 is \mathbb{Z}_{24} . However, there are irreps of dimension 1, 2 and 3 only. Therefore, only fluxes of order 1, 2 and 3 are allowed. Note that as we desire, this set does not form a group! For E_7 , we have a priori \mathbb{Z}_{48} as the group of choices. Again, only fluxes of order 1, 2, 3 and 4 are allowed. Finally, for E_8 , we have the group \mathbb{Z}_{120} . However, only fluxes of order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are possible. Note also that we can deform an E_6 singularity, for example, with order 2 flux to a D_4 singularity with order 2 flux, because this subgroup also has an irrep of dimension 2. In this way, we completely reproduce the data of table 14.²⁵

Let us check which combinations of singularities with flux satisfy our global constraint

²⁵What we seem to be requiring for an anomaly-free theory can be interpreted via the McKay correspondence. It appears to be the existence of a globally defined reflexive sheaf of rank k for flux of order k . For \mathbb{C}^2/G , the existence of such a sheaf requires that G have an irrep of dimension k . Away from the singularity, the sheaf is constructed by taking the trivial \mathbb{C}^k bundle over \mathbb{C}^2 and quotienting by G using the irreducible representation.

that the total flux vanish, and which can be embedded in $\Gamma_{3,19}$. The sum of the ranks of the singularities must then be less than 20. To find the minimal list, we discard any deformable singularities. We therefore need not consider A_n singularities. With only D_4 , it is clear that we need an even number for flux conservation. The only possibilities are 2 or 4 and both cases are realized in M theory. Analogously, with only E_6 singularities, we have 2 possibilities: 2 E_6 singularities with opposite \mathbb{Z}_3 flux, or 3 with \mathbb{Z}_3 flux. With only E_7 singularities, there is a single possibility: 2 E_7 singularities with opposite \mathbb{Z}_4 flux. With only E_8 singularities, there are 2 possibilities: 2 E_8 singularities with opposite \mathbb{Z}_5 or \mathbb{Z}_6 flux.

We can now consider the mixed cases: for D_4 with \mathbb{Z}_2 flux and E_6 with \mathbb{Z}_3 flux, we note that a brane must wrap 6 times. To cancel the flux implies one possibility; namely, adding a single E_8 with \mathbb{Z}_6 flux. For D_4 and E_7 , a similar argument requires an additional E_7 . It is not too hard to check that there are no other consistent combinations. This list reproduces table 15.

This argument is natural in the global context where we can see that the resulting M theory fails to have a perturbative heterotic dual. What seems critical to show is why models which do not permit the wrapping of M5-branes—both local and global models—are inconsistent.

4.6.7 F theory compactifications with flux

On the topic of F theory compactifications with flux, we find no new models. However for completeness, we recall the known results. Starting with M theory on $K3$ with 2 frozen D_4 singularities, we can see from the lattice or from its various dual realizations that there is a non-trivial 8-dimensional limit. This is an F theory model in which the 2 D_4 singularities are replaced by a frozen D_8 singularity. This gives an 8-dimensional dual of the CHL string. The second case starts with M theory on a $K3$ with 4 frozen D_4 singularities. This is the model dual to the compactification of the 9-dimensional $(+, -)$ orientifold. Taking its F theory limit results in a compactification with 2 frozen D_8 singularities. Both cases were first considered in [17]. These models have been further studied in [106, 107].

Can there be any new F theory models with flux? The 7-dimensional M theory duals of our heterotic asymmetric orbifolds only lift non-trivially to 8 dimensions for the \mathbb{Z}_2 -triple. This is the first case recalled above. The 7-dimensional M theory duals of our 7-dimensional F theory models again only lift non-trivially in 8 dimensions for the case of \mathbb{Z}_2 . However, the M theory dual of the \mathbb{Z}_2 F theory compactification is the second case recalled above with

4 frozen D_4 singularities. The only other place we might expect to find a new model is from our 6-dimensional $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ F theory vacuum. This model may well have a 6-dimensional M theory dual with frozen singularities (a precise determination of its lattice is needed to find a candidate model.). However, since the F theory model without fluxes has no new 7-dimensional limit, we cannot obtain a new F theory model with flux this way.

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A Lattice Conventions and Some Useful Definitions

In this appendix, we summarize some useful information about lattices and our conventions. A *lattice* is a free \mathbb{Z} -module L equipped with a \mathbb{Z} -valued bilinear form $b : L \times L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. The lattice is *even* if $b(x, x) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for all $x \in L$. In the even case, there is an associated *integer-valued quadratic form* $q : L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined by

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{2}b(x, x).$$

We use lattice conventions which agree with those of Lie algebraists rather than those of algebraic geometers. In particular, A_n , D_n , and E_n are *positive definite* even lattices, the root lattices of the corresponding complex semisimple Lie algebras. We use $\Gamma_{k,k}$ to denote the even lattice of rank $2k$ whose bilinear form has matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_k \\ I_k & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We occasionally describe a lattice by directly writing the matrix of the bilinear form in some basis.

If L is a lattice, then $L(n)$ denotes the same lattice with the bilinear form multiplied by n (this is sometimes denoted by $\sqrt{n}L$). Thus, $A_n(-1)$, $D_n(-1)$ and $E_n(-1)$ are the negative-definite lattices which appear in algebraic geometry, and $\Gamma_{k,k}(n)$ is the even lattice of rank $2k$ whose bilinear form has matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & n & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & n \\ n & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & n & & \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $x_1, \dots, x_k \in L$, then $\langle x_1, \dots, x_k \rangle$ denotes the sublattice of L spanned by x_1, \dots, x_k .

Finally, let us review the definition of the discriminant group and discriminant form given by Nikulin [60]. Given any vector l of an integer lattice L , we can construct an element of $\text{Hom}(L, \mathbb{Z}) = L^*$ which acts in the following way: given an $x \in L$, we obtain an integer by evaluating $b(x, l)$. This gives us an injective map from $L \rightarrow L^*$. With this canonical embedding of L into L^* , we can consider the quotient L^*/L which is a finite abelian group known as the discriminant group. We can equip this group with a bilinear form b_L known as the discriminant form which takes values in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} ,

$$b_L(x_1 + L, x_2 + L) = b(x_1, x_2) + \mathbb{Z}, \quad (216)$$

where $x_1, x_2 \in L^*$. Under suitable restrictions, this form can determine the isomorphism type of the lattice.

B Heterotic-Heterotic Duality

B.1 Duality on S^1

We will review the argument of [19] and correct a little inaccuracy in that derivation. Consider either of the heterotic string theories compactified on a circle. We write the

standard deformation of the heterotic string under the inclusion of a Wilson line \mathbf{a} as follows:

$$W(\mathbf{a}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{r} + \frac{wr}{\alpha'} \right) \\ \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{r} - \frac{wr}{\alpha'} \right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q} + w\mathbf{a} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \left(\frac{n - \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a} - w\mathbf{a}^2/2}{r} + \frac{wr}{\alpha'} \right) \\ \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \left(\frac{n - \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a} - w\mathbf{a}^2/2}{r} - \frac{wr}{\alpha'} \right) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (217)$$

The matrix $W(\mathbf{a})$ represents an $SO(17, 1)$ rotation acting on the lattice $\Gamma_{17,1}$. To connect the lattice $\Gamma_{17,1}$ to a heterotic string theory, we have to single out a $\Gamma_{1,1}$ sublattice that will be interpreted as the lattice of the spatial momenta n and winding numbers w . The complement of $\Gamma_{1,1}$ in $\Gamma_{17,1}$ is then the lattice of vectors \mathbf{q} of the gauge group, which can be $D_{16}^{0,s}$ —the composition of the root and spin lattice of $Spin(32)$ —for a $Spin(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ theory or $E_8 \oplus E_8$ for the $E_8 \times E_8$ string. Which of these occurs depends only on how we choose the $\Gamma_{1,1}$ lattice. Put another way, it depends only on how we choose coordinates for $\Gamma_{17,1}$.

The states of the two heterotic theories are thus connected by a simple coordinate transformation. Consider the vectors $W(\mathbf{a})\psi$ with $\psi \in \Gamma_{17,1}$, corresponding to the states of the heterotic theory with gauge group G on a circle of radius R with holonomy $\exp 2\pi i \mathbf{a}$. Also consider the vectors $W(\mathbf{a}')\psi'$ with $\psi' \in \Gamma_{17,1}$ corresponding to the states of the heterotic theory with gauge group $G' \neq G$ on a circle of radius R' with holonomy $\exp 2\pi i \mathbf{a}'$. We have argued that $W(\mathbf{a})\psi = UW(\mathbf{a}')\psi'$ with U a coordinate transformation. The mass spectrum of the theories should be preserved by U , which therefore should be an element of $O(17) \times O(1)$. The transformations $W(\mathbf{a})$ and $W(\mathbf{a}')$ allow us to vary all possible continuous parameters of the theories: namely, the holonomies \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{a}' , and the radii R , R' . Since the two heterotic theories cannot possibly be continuously connected, the matrix U must correspond to a discrete symmetry. An inversion of all coordinates n, w and \mathbf{q}_i corresponds to a parity transformation on the spatial circle, combined with an element of the Weyl group acting on the group lattice. Therefore U is not connected to either the product of the identities of $O(17) \times O(1)$, or to the product of minus the identities. Fixing $U = \text{diag}(\mathbf{1}_{16}, 1, -1)$, fixes most of the possible choices for \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{a}' .

A single ansatz fixes most of the remaining freedom. We want to move from a theory with one gauge group to one with another gauge group. This is possible if one of the Kaluza–Klein bosons exchanges roles with one of the 10-dimensional gauge bosons. Explicitly, let a state ψ of the theory with gauge group G with $\mathbf{q} = 0$ and non-zero n, w in one theory correspond to a state ψ' with non-zero \mathbf{q}' and $n' = w' = 0$ in the other theory with gauge group G' . From the transformation found previously, we can then immediately deduce that $\mathbf{a}^2 = 2$ and that $\mathbf{q}' = \mathbf{a}$: therefore \mathbf{a} is a root of G' . Furthermore, we find that $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a}' = -RR'/\alpha'$. Exchanging the roles of G and G' in the ansatz leads to the conclusion

that \mathbf{a}' is a root of G .

Studying the image of the state $\mathbf{q} = 0$, $n = 1$, $w = 0$ tells us that α'/RR' is an integer, say k . Studying the image of the states with $n = w = 0$ reveals the consistency condition that $k\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}$ be an integer for every \mathbf{q} . This implies that $k\mathbf{a}$ is a (co)weight of G . In a similar way, we find that $k\mathbf{a}'$ is a (co)weight of G' .

There is no simple way to fix k as there are in fact more solutions. It is clear that $k = 0$ will lead to nonsense. Setting $k = \pm 1$ is a possibility, but does not solve our requirements. Both for $Spin(32)$ and $E_8 \times E_8$, the requirement that \mathbf{a} is a coweight with length $\sqrt{2}$ implies that \mathbf{a} is a root, and therefore inevitably implies that $G = G'$, which is not what we desire. It does lead to a duality transformation teaching us that the heterotic theory with group G on a circle of radius R with a trivial holonomy is dual to the same theory on a circle of radius $R' = \alpha'/R$ with a trivial holonomy, as was already noted in [39].

The next possibility is $k = \pm 2$. This leads to the cases,

- \mathbf{a} is a root of G' , and $2\mathbf{a}$ is a coweight of G ;
- \mathbf{a}' is a root of G , and $2\mathbf{a}'$ is a coweight of G' ;
- $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a}' = -\frac{1}{2}$, and $RR' = \alpha'/2$.

Solutions to these equations can be found. Given \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{a}' , the duality transformation is completely fixed and does provide a map from the compactification of one heterotic theory to a compactification of the other. We have not attempted to evaluate the equations for higher k .

B.2 Duality on T^n

Below 9 dimensions, explicit duality transformations are in general harder to give. In the situations that we will consider, we always choose $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$. We will not yet restrict the NS-NS two-form B_{ij} .

The inclusion of a non-zero B -field modifies the momenta (6) and (7) in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k} &= (\mathbf{q} + \sum_i w_i \mathbf{a}_i) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha'}}, \\ k_{iL,R} &= \frac{n_i - \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{a}_i - \sum_j \frac{w_j}{2} (\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j + 2B_{ij})}{R_i} \pm \frac{w_i R_i}{\alpha'}. \end{aligned}$$

We will use the following shorthand notation,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\ k_{iL} \\ k_{iR} \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha'}} W(\{\mathbf{a}_i\}; B_{ij}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \left(\frac{n_i}{R_i} + \frac{w_i R_i}{\alpha'} \right) \\ \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \left(\frac{n_i}{R_i} - \frac{w_i R_i}{\alpha'} \right) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (218)$$

The explicit expression for $W(\{\mathbf{a}_i\}; B_{ij})$ can be easily deduced or found in [39]. In light of the discussion of the previous subsection, we would like to factorise $W(\{\mathbf{a}_i\}; B_{ij})$ into a number of factors representing contributions that can be traced back to the various directions labelled by i . In a gauge theory, this would be possible because of commutativity of the holonomies. In string theory, this seems difficult because the mixing of contributions from various directions by the term quadratic in the \mathbf{a}_i and the B -field.

However, a little calculation shows that

$$W(\{\mathbf{a}_i\}; B_{ij}) W(\{\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i\}; \tilde{B}_{ij}) = W(\{\mathbf{a}_i + \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i\}; B_{ij} + \tilde{B}_{ij} - \Delta_{ij}), \quad (219)$$

with Δ_{ij} given by,

$$\Delta_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_j - \mathbf{a}_j \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i). \quad (220)$$

Note that the Δ_{ij} can be appropriately thought of as components of a two-form. These equations are the key to our problem.

Suppose we have a theory with a set of \mathbf{a}_i , where for one of these, say \mathbf{a}_1 , there exists an \mathbf{a}'_1 such that the pair $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}'_1$ has the properties mentioned in the previous subsection. We now want to dualize in the direction labelled by 1. In the theories under consideration, the B -field is a modulus and we can set it to an appropriate value. Set

$$B_{1j} = -B_{j1} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_j), \quad B_{ij} = 0, \quad i, j \neq 1.$$

Then the momenta of the theory are given by $W(\{\mathbf{a}_i\}; B_{ij})$ acting on the vectors of the theory with $\mathbf{a}_i = B_{ij} = 0$. Now with this specific value of the B -field, we can write

$$W(\{\mathbf{a}_i\}; B_{ij}) = W(\{0, \mathbf{a}_{i \neq 1}\}; 0) W(\{\mathbf{a}_1, 0\}; 0). \quad (221)$$

Duality now amounts to replacing $W(\{\mathbf{a}_1, 0\}; 0)$ by $U_1 W(\{\mathbf{a}'_1, 0\}; 0)$. The matrix U_1 acts as the identity on all coordinates except for k_{1R} , which is replaced by $-k_{1R}$. However, U_1 commutes with $W(\{0, \mathbf{a}_{i \neq 1}\}; 0)$. The holonomies and B -field in the dual theory are then summarized as follows,

$$U_1 W(\{\mathbf{a}'_1, \mathbf{a}_{i \neq 1}\}; B'_{ij}) \quad \text{with} \quad B'_{1j} = -B'_{j1} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a}'_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_j), \quad B'_{ij} = 0, \quad i, j \neq 1. \quad (222)$$

The most convenient situation arises when it is possible to choose holonomies so that,

$$(\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_j) = (\mathbf{a}'_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_j) = 0.$$

Although this is not always the case, we will do this whenever possible.

C Classifying Orientifold Configurations

In this appendix, we classify all possible T^n/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifolds involving only $-$ and $-'$ orientifold planes, for the case $n \leq 5$.

Let x_1, \dots, x_n be periodic coordinates for T^n with period 2π on which the \mathbb{Z}_2 orientifold group acts by inversion $\{x_\mu\} \mapsto \{-x_\mu\}$. The 2^n \mathbb{Z}_2 -fixed points are located at $\{x_\mu\} = \{a_\mu\pi\}$ where a_μ are mod 2 integers. We denote this fixed point set by A_{T^n} (or A_n or just A if there is no chance of confusion). We represent the distribution of O^- planes by a function on A with values in the integers mod 2,

$$D : A \rightarrow \{0, 1\}.$$

The function simply counts the (mod 2) number of D-branes at the fixed points. Namely, $D(a) = 0$ if a is O^- and $D(a) = 1$ if a is an O^-' plane. The consistency conditions on the distribution are stated easily in a T-dual picture, where the locations of 32 D-branes are represented by the $O(32)$ Wilson lines on the dual torus \widehat{T}^n . Let us denote the coordinates of the dual torus by $\widehat{x}^1, \dots, \widehat{x}^n$. A single $D(9-n)$ -brane at the fixed point $\{x_\mu\} = \{a_\mu\pi\}$ is represented by the flat real line bundle $\xi(a)$ on \widehat{T}^n which has holonomy $(-1)^{a_\mu}$ in the \widehat{x}^μ -direction. Therefore, a distribution D of D-branes is represented by the flat bundle

$$\xi(D) = \bigoplus_{a \in A} \xi(a)^{\oplus D(a)}. \quad (223)$$

Since there are exactly 32 $D(9-n)$ -branes, the number of fixed points with $D = 1$ must be even and also must be less than or equal to 32. This latter condition is vacuous as long as $n \leq 5$. There is a further condition on the distribution D that

$$w_1(\xi(D)) = w_2(\xi(D)) = CS(\xi(D)) = 0. \quad (224)$$

The vanishing of w_1 and w_2 is required since the $O(32)$ bundle must lift to a $Spin(32)$ bundle. The condition $CS(\xi(D)) = 0$ means the vanishing of the Chern–Simons invariant of the flat $Spin(32)$ bundle. This is required from heterotic world-sheet anomaly cancellation as discussed in section 2.2.

To determine the allowed distributions, it is useful to introduce the notion of *reduction of a distribution D along circles*. Let $T^1 \subset T^n$ be a circle subgroup where T^n is regarded as an abelian group defined by addition in $\{x_\mu\}$. Then T^1 is invariant under \mathbb{Z}_2 and contains exactly two \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points; the origin 0 and the midpoint a_{T^1} . The \mathbb{Z}_2 action on T^n descends to a \mathbb{Z}_2 action on $T^n/T^1 \cong T^{n-1}$. The fixed point set A_{T^n/T^1} is the quotient of A_{T^n} by shifts by a_{T^1} . Now let us define a function $\overline{D}_{T^1} : A_{T^n/T^1} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ by the average

$$\overline{D}_{T^1}([a]) = D(a) + D(a + a_{T^1}). \quad (225)$$

We call this the *reduction of D along T^1* . We note that T^n/T^1 is dual to the subtorus $\widehat{T}^{n-1} \subset \widehat{T}^n$ orthogonal to T^1 . It is easy to see that the bundle corresponding to \overline{D}_{T^1} is equal to the restriction of $\xi(D)$ on this subtorus,

$$\xi(\overline{D}_{T^1}) = \xi(D)|_{\widehat{T}^{n-1}}. \quad (226)$$

Namely, reduction of D along T^1 corresponds to a restriction of $\xi(D)$ on the subtorus \widehat{T}^{n-1} orthogonal to T^1 . For a sufficiently large n , a distribution D satisfies the conditions (224) if and only if its reduction on an arbitrary subgroup $T^1 \subset T^n$ satisfies (224). To be precise, this is true when $w_1 = 0$ for $n \geq 2$, when $w_2 = 0$ for $n \geq 3$, and when $CS = 0$ for $n \geq 4$. In what follows, we make use of this fact and inductively determine the allowed distributions starting from small n .

C.1 Configurations on T^2

We first determine the allowed distributions on T^2 where there are four \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points $(a_1, a_2) = (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0),$ and $(1, 1)$. The condition $CS = 0$ is vacuous in this case and we only need require the topological conditions $w_1 = w_2 = 0$. It is useful to note that the total Stiefel–Whitney class of $\xi(a)$ is $w(\xi(a)) = 1 + a_1\theta_1 + a_2\theta_2$ where θ_1 and θ_2 are generators of $H^1(T^2, \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$. Using the product formula of the total Stiefel–Whitney class [108] we find $w(\xi(D)) = \prod_{a \in A_2} (1 + a_1\theta_1 + a_2\theta_2)^{D(a)}$. From this, it is easy to see that only $D \equiv 0$ is allowed. For example, if $D \equiv 1$ (all four are O^{-}), we have $w = 1 \cdot (1 + \theta_1)(1 + \theta_2)(1 + \theta_1 + \theta_2) = 1 + \theta_1\theta_2$ and we find $w_2 \neq 0$. If D is not constant $D \not\equiv 0, 1$ (mixture of O^- and O^{-}), we do not even have $w_1 = 0$. Thus, $D \equiv 0$ (all 4 are O^-) is the only allowed distribution.

C.2 Configurations on T^3

We move on to T^3 where there are 8 fixed points. The reduction along a circle must be an allowed distribution in T^2 , which is identically zero as we have seen above. Thus, $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 0$

for any $T^1 \subset T^3$. By taking T^1 as the circle in the first entry, we obtain $D(a_1, a_2, a_3) + D(a_1 + 1, a_2, a_3) = 0 \pmod{2}$. Likewise we obtain similar conditions along the shift in the second and the third entries. We therefore have

$$D(a_1 + 1, a_2, a_3) = D(a_1, a_2 + 1, a_3) = D(a_1, a_2, a_3 + 1) = D(a_1, a_2, a_3) \pmod{2}.$$

Namely, D is a constant function on A_3 . There are two possibilities: $D \equiv 0$ and so all 8 are O^- , or $D \equiv 1$ and all 8 are $O^{-'}$. Since $n = 3 < 4$, we must still impose the condition $CS = 0$. It is obvious that $CS = 0$ for $D \equiv 0$ but, as noted before, for $D \equiv 1$ we have $CS \neq 0$. So only $D \equiv 0$ (all 8 are O^-) is an allowed distribution.

C.3 Configurations on T^4

We next consider T^4 where there are 16 fixed points. Since the allowed distribution in the T^3 case is identically zero (all 8 are O^-) as we have just seen, the reduction of D along any circle subgroup must be identically zero. As in T^3 case, this means that D must be a constant function on A_4 . Since $n = 4$, this is sufficient for $w_1 = w_2 = CS = 0$ to be obeyed. Thus, $D \equiv 0$ (all 16 are $-$) and $D \equiv 1$ (all 16 are $-'$) are the allowed distributions.

C.4 Configurations on T^5

We finally consider T^5 where there are 32 fixed points. $D \equiv 0$ (all 32 are O^-) and $D \equiv 1$ (all 32 are $O^{-'}$) are allowed distributions since, for these cases, the reduction along any circle is identically zero which is an allowed distribution in T^4 . In addition

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D(0, a_{(4)}) = 0 \\ D(1, a_{(4)}) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \forall a_{(4)} \in A_4, \quad \text{and} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D(0, a_{(4)}) = 1 \\ D(1, a_{(4)}) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \forall a_{(4)} \in A_4 \quad (227)$$

are also allowed distributions. To see this, let T^1 be a circle subgroup of T^5 and let a_{T^1} be the \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant midpoint of T^1 . Then, it is easy to see that $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 0$ if $a_{T^1} = (0, \dots)$ and $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 1$ if $a_{T^1} = (1, \dots)$. Thus, the reduction along an arbitrary circle is an allowed distribution in T^3 and therefore (227) is indeed allowed. We show below that an allowed distribution, if not identically 0 or 1, must be of this type up to a coordinate transformation.

Suppose D is an allowed distribution which is not identically 0 or 1. This means that the reduction along some x_μ is identically 1. We may assume that this is true in the x_5 direction. By a change of coordinate, if necessary, we may also assume that the reduction along x_4 is identically 0. The fixed point set of T^3 then has a disjoint partition into two components \tilde{A}_3 and $\tilde{\tilde{A}}_3$, where $A_3 = \tilde{A}_3 \cup \tilde{\tilde{A}}_3$ and $\tilde{A}_3 \cap \tilde{\tilde{A}}_3 = \emptyset$. Then the $O^{-'}$ planes, which

are located where $D = 1$, are found at $(\tilde{a}_{(3)}, 0, 0)$, $(\tilde{a}_{(3)}, 1, 0)$, $(\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)}, 0, 1)$, and $(\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)}, 1, \pi)$. We let $\tilde{a}_{(3)}$ and $\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)}$ run over the disjoint partition \tilde{A}_3 and $\tilde{\tilde{A}}_3$, respectively.

Now let us redefine coordinates so that $x'_{1,2,3} = x_{1,2,3} + x_4$ and $x'_{4,5} = x_{4,5}$. In these new coordinates, the O^- planes are at $(\tilde{a}_{(3)}, 0, 0)$, $(\tilde{a}_{(3)} + 1^3, 1, 0)$, $(\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)}, 0, 1)$, and $(\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)} + 1^3, 1, 1)$, where $1^3 = (1, 1, 1)$. Let T^1 be the circle in the x'_4 direction. The reduction \overline{D}_{T^1} must be identically 0 or 1. It is easy to see that $\tilde{A}_3 + 1^3 = \tilde{A}_3$ and $\tilde{\tilde{A}}_3 + 1^3 = \tilde{\tilde{A}}_3$ if $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 0$, whereas $\tilde{A}_3 + 1^3 = \tilde{\tilde{A}}_3$ if $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 1$. We discuss these cases separately.

- For $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 0$, both \tilde{A}_3 and $\tilde{\tilde{A}}_3$ are invariant under shift by 1^3 . There are five possibilities. $\#\tilde{A}_3 = 0, 2, 4, 6$, or 8 . If $\#\tilde{A}_3 = 0$, all 16 O^- have $x^5 = 1$ and D is of type (227). Similarly for the case $\#\tilde{\tilde{A}}_3 = 8$. If $\#\tilde{A}_3 = 2$ or 6 , the reduction of D along x^1 is not a constant function and therefore D is not allowed. Finally let us consider the case $\#\tilde{A}_3 = 4$. The set \tilde{A}_3 must be of the type $\tilde{A}_3 = \{(0, a, b), (1, a+1, b+1), (0, c, d), (1, c+1, d+1)\}$ with $(c, d) \neq (a, b)$. If $(c, d) = (a+1, b)$, $x^1 + x^3 + x^5 = b$ at all 16 O^- . If $(c, d) = (a, b+1)$, $x^1 + x^2 + x^5 = a$ at all 16 O^- . If $(c, d) = (a+1, b+1)$, then $x^2 + x^3 + x^5 = a + b$ at all 16 O^- . Therefore for every case, the distribution D is of type (227) for a suitable choice of coordinates.
- For $\overline{D}_{T^1} \equiv 1$, \tilde{A}_3 and $\tilde{A}_3 + 1^3$ determine a partition of A_3 and therefore \tilde{A}_3 consists of four points. In the coordinate system $x''_{1,2,3} = x_{1,2,3} + x_5$, $x''_{4,5} = x_{4,5}$, the O^- planes are at $(\tilde{a}_{(3)}, 0, 0)$, $(\tilde{a}_{(3)}, 1, 0)$, $(\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)}, 0, 1)$, and $(\tilde{\tilde{a}}_{(3)}, 1, 1)$. If the reduction in the x''_1 direction is identically zero, \tilde{A}_3 consists of four points $(0, a, b)$, $(1, a, b)$, $(0, c, d)$ and $(1, c, d)$ where $(c, d) = (a, b+1)$ or $(a+1, b)$. In the former case, $x''_2 = a$ for all four points (and therefore at all 16 O^- in T^5) while $x''_3 = b$ at all 16 O^- in the latter case. Thus, in both cases D is of type (227). If the reduction in the x''_1 direction is identically 1, \tilde{A}_3 consists of $(a, 0, 0)$, $(a, 1, 1)$, $(b, 0, 1)$ and $(b, 1, 0)$ where $a = b$ or $a = b+1$. In the case $a = b$, $x''_1 = a$ at all 16 O^- while $x''_1 + x''_2 + x''_3 = a$ at all 16 O^- in the case $a = b+1$. Therefore in both cases D is of type (227).

In summary, we have shown that an allowed distribution D with $D \not\equiv 0, 1$ must be of type (227). The results obtained in this appendix are compiled in table 17 which lists the allowed distributions for T^n with $2 \leq n \leq 5$.

Dimension	Allowed Configurations
T^2	4 $O7^-$
T^3	8 $O6^-$
T^4	16 $O5^-$ 16 $O5^{-'}$
T^5	32 $O4^-$ 32 $O4^{-'}$ 16 $O4^- + 16 O4^{-'}$ {as in (227)}

Table 17: Allowed configurations of Op^- and $Op^{-'}$ planes.

D Equivariant Bundles and Equivariant Cohomology

D.1 Equivariant cohomology via spectral sequences

Vector bundles over an orbifold X/G are best described in terms of equivariant bundles over the cover X . Equivariant bundles are bundles $E \rightarrow X$ where the action of the group G on the base is given a lift to the fibers. Geometrically an equivariant bundle can be seen as a bundle over the ‘homotopy quotient’ X_G . This is a smooth space that is homotopy equivalent to X/G . It is a fiber bundle over the classifying space BG with fiber X . By definition, there is a principal G -bundle EG over the classifying space whose total space is contractible, and the homotopy quotient X_G is defined as the associated bundle

$$X_G = (EG \times X)/G. \quad (228)$$

Both BG and X_G are in general infinite-dimensional spaces. The equivariant cohomology $H_G^*(X)$ is by definition the cohomology of the space X_G

$$H_G^*(X) = H^*(X_G). \quad (229)$$

Note that as a special case when X is a point (or when X is contractible) we obtain the group cohomology of G , which (in the discrete topology) is defined as the cohomology of the classifying space

$$H^*(G) = H^*(BG) = H_G^*(pt). \quad (230)$$

Since we have a bundle $X_G \rightarrow BG$ with fiber X , the cohomology of X_G can be computed by spectral sequence techniques from the cohomology of X and BG . The fibration also gives us some useful maps. In particular, there is a map

$$H^*(BG) \rightarrow H_G^*(X) \quad (231)$$

that maps the group cohomology into the equivariant cohomology. This makes the equivariant cohomology a module for $H^*(BG)$. There is also an inclusion of the fiber X in the space X_G and this gives a map $H^*(X_G) \rightarrow H^*(X)$. Since the image is obviously G -invariant, we have in general a map of the equivariant cohomology of X onto the invariant cohomology of X

$$H_G^*(X) \rightarrow H^*(X)^G. \quad (232)$$

So, there is a canonical way to associate an invariant form to an equivariant form, but in general there is no opposite map. That is, if we are given an invariant form there is no unique equivariant representative.

We will give two examples of group cohomologies that will be relevant for this paper. First, for $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ the classifying space $B\mathbb{Z}_2$ can be chosen to be the infinite real projective space \mathbb{RP}^∞ . This has the non-vanishing cohomology groups

$$H^{2k}(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2, \quad k > 0. \quad (233)$$

We can write this succinctly as

$$H^*(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[y]/(2y) \quad (234)$$

where y is a generator of degree two that satisfies $2y = 0$. We will also need below the cohomology with twisted coefficients $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}$, where we twist the module \mathbb{Z} with the non-trivial representation of \mathbb{Z}_2 . Then we find

$$H^{2k-1}(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \tilde{\mathbb{Z}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2, \quad k > 0. \quad (235)$$

or, with ξ a generator of degree 1,

$$H^*(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \tilde{\mathbb{Z}}) \cong \xi \mathbb{Z}[y]/(2y, 2\xi) \quad (236)$$

With \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients we get a particular simple result

$$H^*(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[\xi] \quad (237)$$

where now ξ is a generator of degree one. This results generalizes to cyclic groups.

Another important generalization of relevance to this paper is the case where G is a finite subgroup of $SU(2)$. These groups are of ADE -type. In that case we find

$$H^{2+4k}(BG, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p, \quad k \geq 0, \quad (238)$$

where $\mathbb{Z}_p = G/[G, G]$ is the abelianization of G , i.e., for the binary dihedral group of order $4n$ denoted \widehat{D}_n , there are two cases: $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ for even n and \mathbb{Z}_4 for odd n . The remaining cases are \mathbb{Z}_3 for the binary tetrahedral subgroup \mathbb{T} which gives an E_6 singularity, \mathbb{Z}_2 for the binary octahedral subgroup \mathbb{O} which gives an E_7 singularity, and trivial for the icosahedral subgroup \mathbb{I} which gives an E_8 singularity. The other non-vanishing cohomology groups are

$$H^{4k}(BG, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{|G|}, \quad k > 0. \quad (239)$$

As an example we will compute the equivariant cohomology of T^4 with the \mathbb{Z}_2 action $x \rightarrow -x$ (thanks to D. Freed). The cohomology of T^4 is generated by the classes η^i of degree 1 that satisfy $(y^i)^2 = 0$. We can think of them as the images of the 1-forms dx^i in integer cohomology. So we find

$$H^*(T^4, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\eta^1, \eta^2, \eta^3, \eta^4]/((\eta^i)^2). \quad (240)$$

Now the E_2 tem in the spectral sequence is

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\mathbb{RP}^\infty, H^q(T^4, \mathbb{Z})) \quad (241)$$

Now we have to decompose the \mathbb{Z}_2 module $H^q(T^4)$ in irreducible representations. This is quite simple because we get the trivial representation \mathbb{Z} for q even, and the non-trivial representation $\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}$ for q odd. This gives the following generators for $E_2^{p,q}$ (all free indices are ordered $i < j < k$ etc)

4	$\eta^1\eta^2\eta^3\eta^4$	0				
3	0	$\xi\eta^i\eta^j\eta^k$	0			
2	$\eta^i\eta^j$	0	$\eta^i\eta^j y$	0		
1	0	$\xi\eta^i$	0	$\xi\eta^i y$	0	
0	\mathbb{Z}	0	y	0	y^2	0
q/p	0	1	2	3	4	5

Since there is no cohomology in odd degree the differential is trivial and E_2 equals the E_∞ term. There is a further extension problem that has to be solved to find the actual

Space	Singularities
T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2	A_1^{16}
T^4/\mathbb{Z}_3	A_2^9
T^4/\mathbb{Z}_4	$A_3^4 \oplus A_1^6$
T^4/\mathbb{Z}_6	$A_5 \oplus A_2^4 \oplus A_1^5$
$T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$	$D_4^2 \oplus A_3^3 \oplus A_1^2$
$T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$	$D_4^4 \oplus A_1^3$
$T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$	$A_3^6 \oplus A_1$
$T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_5$	$D_5 \oplus A_3^3 \oplus A_2^2 \oplus A_1$
T^4/\mathbb{T}	$E_6 \oplus D_4 \oplus A_2^4 \oplus A_1$
T^4/\mathbb{T}	$A_5 \oplus A_3^2 \oplus A_2^4$

Table 18: Singularities of torus quotients.

cohomology groups, but turns out to be trivial too. The result is that the non-trivial groups are

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^4, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^6 \oplus (\mathbb{Z}_2)^5 \quad (242)$$

and

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^4(T^4, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus (\mathbb{Z}_2)^{15}. \quad (243)$$

Since the odd cohomology vanishes we find that

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^1(T^4, U(1)) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^5, \quad \text{and} \quad H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^3(T^4, U(1)) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^{15}. \quad (244)$$

D.2 The case of T^4/G for more general G

We now briefly describe the generalization of our results for T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 to certain other quotients of four-tori. The possible groups which can act on T^4 giving a Calabi–Yau are $G = \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4, \mathbb{Z}_6, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_5, \mathbb{T}$ [59]. For $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ and \mathbb{T} (the binary tetrahedral group), there are actually multiple possible actions which result in different singularities for T^4/G . We list these possibilities in table 18.

We shall restrict to the specific cases of $G = \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4, \mathbb{Z}_6, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_5$. The particular $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$ quotient to be described below results in a T^4/G with singularities,

$$D_4^2 \oplus A_3^3 \oplus A_1^2.$$

If we use two complex coordinates (z_1, z_2) to describe the four-torus, the group \mathbb{Z}_m is generated by

$$\beta : (z_1, z_2) \rightarrow (\zeta z_1, \zeta^{-1} z_2) \quad (245)$$

with $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/m}$ an m^{th} root of unity. The binary dihedral groups $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_m$ have an $\mathbb{Z}_{2(m-2)}$ subgroup which acts just as \mathbb{Z}_m described above, and in addition they have a generator α that we choose to act by

$$\alpha : (z_1, z_2) \rightarrow (z_2, -z_1). \quad (246)$$

The generators α and β of $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_m$ satisfy the relations

$$\alpha^2 = \beta^{m-2}, \quad \alpha^4 = \beta^{2m-4} = 1, \quad \beta\alpha\beta = \alpha. \quad (247)$$

Notice that we use the rank of the singularity to label the binary dihedral group $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_m$; it is a group of dimension $4(m-2)$, and in the mathematics literature sometimes denoted by $D_{4(m-2)}^*$.

We first calculate the equivariant cohomology groups $H_G^*(T^4, U(1))$ that will give us the flat equivariant n -forms. We can use the same spectral sequence described in section D.1, which is the Leray spectral sequence associated to the fibration $X \rightarrow X_G \rightarrow BG$. In the present case, the $E_2^{p,q}$ terms of this spectral sequence are given by

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(G, H^q(T^4, U(1))). \quad (248)$$

The right hand side is defined as follows. The action of G on T^4 makes $H^q(T^4, U(1))$ into a module for the finite group G . Then $E_2^{p,q}$ is defined as the cohomology of the finite group G with values in this module.

Let us briefly review the standard definition of the cohomology of a finite group with values in a module. Given any G -module M , n -cochains with values in M are maps

$$c : G^n \rightarrow M,$$

i.e., M -valued functions $c(g_1, \dots, g_n)$ of n group elements. On these cochains, we define a coboundary operator

$$\begin{aligned} \delta c(g_1, \dots, g_{n+1}) &= c(g_2, \dots, g_n) - (-1)^n g_1 c(g_2, \dots, g_{n+1}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i c(g_1, \dots, g_{i-1}, g_i g_{i+1}, g_{i+2}, \dots, g_{n+1}). \end{aligned} \quad (249)$$

The finite group cohomology $H^*(G, M)$ is given by $\text{Ker}(\delta)/\text{Im}(\delta)$.

Although this definition is quite simple, it is not very convenient for practical calculations. A more efficient way to compute finite group cohomology is to use a suitable resolution of the finite group G . More precisely, we need a right projective resolution of \mathbb{Z} by $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules (see e.g. [109, 110]). Such a resolution is an exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow P_k \longrightarrow P_{k-1} \longrightarrow \cdots P_0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \quad (250)$$

where all P_k are projective modules over the group algebra $\mathbb{Z}G$, the maps are homomorphisms of $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules, and \mathbb{Z} is viewed as the trivial $\mathbb{Z}G$ -module. Projective modules are modules which are the direct summand of a free module. An exact sequence like (250) induces a sequence

$$M^G \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_G(P_0, M) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_G(P_1, M) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_G(P_2, M) \cdots \quad (251)$$

for any G -module M . Here, M^G denotes the G -invariant elements of M , and $\text{Hom}_G(P, M)$ denotes the homomorphisms of P to M that commute with the action of G . It is a standard fact that (250) is no longer exact, but is still a complex. The cohomology of that complex is precisely the finite group cohomology $H^*(G, M)$.

A convenient resolution of finite groups is the Gruenberg resolution (see section 11.3 in [109]), which is associated to a presentation of the finite group (i.e., a set generators and relations). For \mathbb{Z}_m , we can use as generator β subject to $\beta^m = 1$, and for $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_k$ we can use the presentation with generators α, β and relations (247). The respective resolutions are given on page 6 and 35 of [110]. Using (251) they yield a simple algorithm to compute the finite group cohomologies $H^*(G, M)$. Here we merely summarize the algorithm for \mathbb{Z}_m and our particular $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_k$ actions.

For $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$, the cohomology groups $H^i(\mathbb{Z}_m, M)$ are given by the cohomology of the complex

$$M \xrightarrow{d_0} M \xrightarrow{d_1} M \xrightarrow{d_0} M \xrightarrow{d_1} \cdots \quad (252)$$

where

$$d_0(m) = (\beta - 1)m, \quad d_1(m) = \sum_{g \in \mathbb{Z}_m} gm. \quad (253)$$

Recall that β was defined as the generator of \mathbb{Z}_m . In particular, we see that the cohomology in degrees above zero will be periodic with period 2. As an example, take $M = U(1)$ with the trivial action of \mathbb{Z}_m . Then $d_0 = 0$, $d_1 = m$, and we get that $H^0(\mathbb{Z}_m, U(1)) = U(1)$, $H^{2i+1}(\mathbb{Z}_m, U(1)) = \mathbb{Z}_m$, and $H^{2i}(\mathbb{Z}_m, U(1)) = 0$ for $i > 0$.

For $G = \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_k$, the cohomology groups are given by the cohomology of the complex

$$M \xrightarrow{d_0} M \oplus M \xrightarrow{d_1} M \oplus M \xrightarrow{d_2} M \xrightarrow{d_3} M \xrightarrow{d_0} M \oplus M \xrightarrow{d_1} \dots \quad (254)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} d_0(m) &= ((\alpha - 1)m, (\beta - 1)m), \\ d_1(m_1, m_2) &= ((\beta - 1)m_1 + (\beta\alpha + 1)m_2, (-1 - \alpha)m_1 + (1 + \beta + \dots + \beta^{k-3})m_2), \\ d_2(m_1, m_2) &= (1 - \beta\alpha)m_1 + (\beta - 1)m_2, \\ d_3(m) &= \sum_{g \in \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_k} gm. \end{aligned} \quad (255)$$

Thus, this cohomology will be periodic with period four.

We are now ready to compute the $E_2^{p,q}$ terms defined in (248). First, we determine the G -module structure of $H^q(T^4, U(1))$. We then insert this module in either (252) or (254), and work out the cohomology of the corresponding complex. In practice, the maps d_i can always be written as matrices with integer coefficients with respect to an integral basis of $H^q(T^4, U(1))$. Using suitable changes of basis by acting with $SL(p, \mathbb{Z})$, these matrices can be brought to a form with only diagonal elements. If the k^{th} differential d_k has diagonal non-zero entries d_1, \dots, d_r then H^k will be equal to $\mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r}$.

The results of the calculation of $E_2^{p,q}$ are given below.

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_2 : \begin{array}{c|cccccc} 4 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ 3 & \mathbb{Z}_2^4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^4 & 0 \\ 2 & U(1)^6 & \mathbb{Z}_2^6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^6 \\ 1 & \mathbb{Z}_2^4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^4 & 0 \\ 0 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \hline q/p & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \quad (256)$$

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_3 : \begin{array}{c|cccccc} 4 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3 \\ 3 & \mathbb{Z}_3^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3^2 & 0 \\ 2 & U(1)^4 & \mathbb{Z}_3^3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3^3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3^3 \\ 1 & \mathbb{Z}_3^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_3 \\ \hline q/p & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \quad (257)$$

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_4 : \quad \begin{array}{c|cccccc} 4 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 \\ 3 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 \\ 2 & U(1)^4 & \mathbb{Z}_4^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^2 \\ 1 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 \\ \hline q/p & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \quad (258)$$

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_6 : \quad \begin{array}{c|cccccc} 4 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_6 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & U(1)^4 & \mathbb{Z}_6^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_6^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_6^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_6 \\ \hline q/p & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \quad (259)$$

$$G = \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4 : \quad \begin{array}{c|cccccc} 4 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_8 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 \\ 3 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 \\ 2 & U(1)^3 & \mathbb{Z}_4^3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4^3 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4^3 \\ 1 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_8 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_2^2 \\ \hline q/p & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \quad (260)$$

$$G = \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_5 : \quad \begin{array}{c|cccccc} 4 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_{12} & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & U(1)^3 & \mathbb{Z}_4^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_6 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_6 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{12} & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & U(1) & \mathbb{Z}_4 & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_{12} & 0 & \mathbb{Z}_4 \\ \hline q/p & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \quad (261)$$

For $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$, the rows in these tables are periodic with period two, whereas for $G = \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_k$ they are periodic with period four. In all cases, the spectral sequence collapses at the $E_2^{p,q}$ term. In addition, by redoing the calculation with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_r rather than $U(1)$, we find

that the extension problem is trivial. Thus, the equivariant cohomologies $H_G^n(T^4, U(1))$ are isomorphic to $\oplus_i E_2^{i, n-i}$.

As a simple test, we notice that all cohomology above degree four has to be supported purely by the singularities of T^4/G . This can be seen, for example, from a Mayer–Vietoris argument. Using Table 18 (see also Table 10), one readily verifies that this is indeed the case. Notice that $H^{4i+1}(\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{2k}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, $H^{4i+1}(\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{2k+1}) = \mathbb{Z}_4$, and $H^{4i+3}(\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_k) = \mathbb{Z}_{4(k-2)}$.

One-forms

The equivariant 1-forms receive contributions from two different sources. One is from $H^0(G, H^1(T^4, U(1)))$, which are the G -invariant 1-forms on T^4 . They are in one-to-one correspondence with the G -fixed points on T^4 . The second contribution is from

$$H^1(G, H^0(T^4, U(1))) = H^1(G, U(1)),$$

whose elements correspond to the one-dimensional representations of G . Both have a clear interpretation in terms of line bundles over T^4 : the G -invariant 1-forms represent a flat connection on T^4 whereas $H^1(G, U(1))$ represents possible actions of G on the fiber of the line bundle. Also note that $H_G^1(T^4, U(1))$ matches with the group $(E^\perp)^\perp/E$ given in table 10.

What is the M theory description of these theories? Let $A \cdot dx \in H^0(G, H^1(T^4, U(1)))$ denote an invariant 1-form, and $\rho \in H^1(G, U(1))$ a 1-dimensional representation of G . The pair (A, ρ) labels a general element of $H_G^1(T^4, U(1))$. The 1-form A defines a five-torus T^5 , which is not of the product form $T^4 \times S^1$. Instead, the extra circle is fibered non-trivially over T^4 . The five-torus has a metric of the form

$$ds^2 = ds_{T^4}^2 + R_5^2(d\phi + A \cdot dx)^2 \quad (262)$$

where ϕ denotes the coordinate along the extra circle, whose radius we denoted by R_5 . The group G acts on this five-torus by

$$(x, \phi) \rightarrow (g(x), \phi + \rho(g) + A \cdot (x - g(x))). \quad (263)$$

The M theory description of these theories is a compactification on T^5/G , with the five-torus and group action given in (262) and (263).

To relate this to compactifications on $(M \times S^1)/G$, we need to find a description where the five-torus is a direct product of a four-torus and a circle. As in section 4.4, this can be accomplished by taking a suitable cover of T^5 . Suppose that the four-torus is described by \mathbb{R}^4/Λ . Then $A \in \mathbb{R}^4/\Lambda^*$ which is the dual four-torus. Let p be the smallest positive integer

such that $pA = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^4/Λ^* . We define a p -fold cover \hat{T}^4 of T^4 as \mathbb{R}^4/Λ_A , where Λ_A is the lattice

$$\Lambda_A = \{x \in \Lambda | A \cdot x \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

The group action on T^4 lifts to an action on \hat{T}^4 . To prove this, we need to show that $g(\Lambda_A) \subset \Lambda_A$. Thus for $x \in \Lambda_A$, then we need to show that $g(x) \cdot A \in \mathbb{Z}$. The statement that A is G invariant implies that $g(x) \cdot A - x \cdot A = x \cdot B$, with $B \in \Lambda^*$. Applying this to $x \in \Lambda_A$, we immediately get that $g(x) \cdot A \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, G lifts to an action on \hat{T}^4 .

Clearly, $T^4 = \hat{T}^4/G_p$, where G_p is finite group of translations in \hat{T}^4 . It is not difficult to see that $G_p = \mathbb{Z}_p$, because we can always use $SL(4, \mathbb{Z})$ to make only one of the components of A non-zero. In particular, $\Lambda/\Lambda_A = \mathbb{Z}_p$, and we can choose an element $x_0 \in \Lambda$ that generates Λ/Λ_A . Now on $\hat{T}^4 \times S^1$, we have both an action of \mathbb{Z}_p and of G . They act as

$$G : (x, \phi) \rightarrow (g(x), \phi + \rho(g)), \quad \mathbb{Z}_p : (x, \phi) \rightarrow (x + x_0, \phi + A \cdot x_0), \quad (264)$$

and one can easily verify that these two group actions commute. The M theory description of IIA string theory on T^4/G with 1-form flux (A, ρ) is given by M theory on

$$(T^5)/G \equiv (\hat{T}^4 \times S^1)/(G \times \mathbb{Z}_p). \quad (265)$$

We argue in section 4 that the only possible M theory compactifications that preserve the right amount of supersymmetry are of the form $(M \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_r$, with $M = T^4$ or $M = K3$. Indeed, the space (265) is always of this form. To find M , we need to study the action of $G \times \mathbb{Z}_p$ on the S^1 factor.

The image of ρ in $U(1)$ defines a subgroup $\mathbb{Z}_{|\rho|}$ of $U(1)$. We also have a 1-dimensional representation of $G \times \mathbb{Z}_p$, acting on the S^1 factor in $\hat{T}^4 \times S^1$. This representation has as image in $U(1)$ the group $\mathbb{Z}_{\text{lcm}(p, |\rho|)}$, where lcm denotes the least common multiple. Thus there is an exact sequence

$$\hat{G} \rightarrow G \times \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\text{lcm}(p, |\rho|)}, \quad (266)$$

where \hat{G} is a normal subgroup of G . Therefore, M theory compactified on (265) is the same as M theory compactified on

$$((\hat{T}^4/\hat{G}) \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_{\text{lcm}(p, |\rho|)}. \quad (267)$$

This is always of the form $(M \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_r$, with $M = T^4$ or $M = K3$, as expected. We obtain $M = T^4$ only if G is cyclic, ρ is a faithful representation and $A = 0$. In all other cases, $M = K3$.

As an example, let us take our favorite non-abelian action $G = \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4$. We showed that $E_2^{1,0} = \mathbb{Z}_2^2$ and that $E_2^{0,1} = \mathbb{Z}_2$. There is one case (the trivial 1-form) where $|\rho| = 1$ and $p = 1$. This corresponds to M theory on $(T^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4) \times S^1$, as expected. There are three cases with $|\rho| = 2$ and $p = 1$. These correspond to M theory on $((\widehat{T}^4/\mathbb{Z}_4) \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Furthermore, there is one case with $|\rho| = 1$ and $p = 2$. This corresponds to M theory on $((\widehat{T}^4/\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_4) \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Finally, there are three cases with $|\rho| = 2$ and $p = 1$. These correspond to M theory on $((\widehat{T}^4/\mathbb{Z}_4) \times S^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

What about the holonomies of these 1-forms? Consider a point $p \in \mathbb{R}^4$ that is fixed under a part G_p of the group G when viewed as an element of \mathbb{R}^4/Λ . Given a group element g that fixes p , we need to determine the holonomy of the 1-form around the loop associated to g in S^3/G_p . Here, we view g as an element of $\pi_1(S^3/G_p) \cong G_p$. Generalizing the discussion at the end of section 4.4, we find for the holonomy

$$\exp [2\pi i ((p - g(p)) \cdot A + \rho(g))]. \quad (268)$$

D.3 Explicit generators for $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^n, \mathbb{Z}_2)$

To conclude our discussion of equivariant cohomology, we shall explicitly construct generators for $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^n, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ where $n = 1, 2, 3$. This makes the localization of the B -field concrete in the orientifold constructions discussed in section 3. We use the cell decomposition of the space $T_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^n = S^N \times_{\mathbb{Z}_2} T^n$ which is obtained from a \mathbb{Z}_2 -equivariant cell-decomposition of $S^N \times T^n$. We are interested in the second cohomology so it is sufficient to take $N = 3$ here. Throughout our discussion, we will use the standard cell decomposition of S^N ,

$$S^N = e_0^+ \cup e_0^- \cup e_1^+ \cup e_1^- \cup e_2^+ \cup e_2^- \cup \dots, \quad (269)$$

where the \mathbb{Z}_2 exchanges e_m^+ and e_m^- ,

$$e_m^\pm \rightarrow e_m^\mp. \quad (270)$$

This decomposition is illustrated in figure 5. The boundary operator is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial e_0^\pm &= 0, \\ \partial e_1^\pm &= e_0^+ + e_0^-, \\ \partial e_2^\pm &= e_1^+ + e_1^-, \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

We note that we do not care about the sign since we are considering the \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficient, $e_m^\pm = -e_m^\pm$.

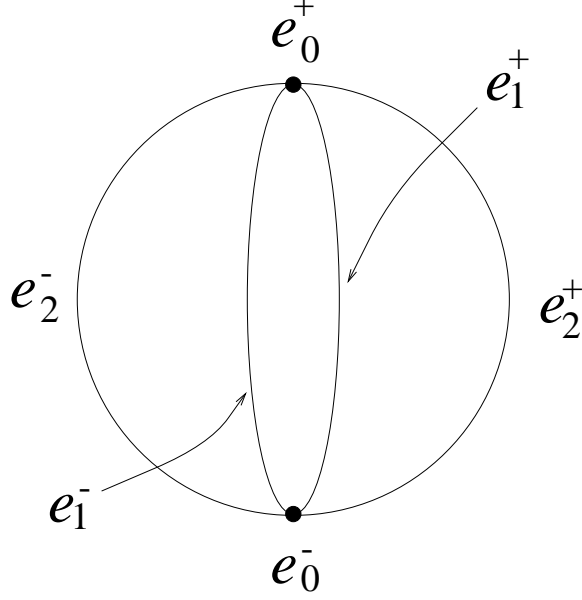


Figure 5: Cell decomposition of S^2 .

$n = 1$

We consider the cell decomposition of T^1 as depicted in figure 6. The \mathbb{Z}_2 inversion fixes the 0-chains but exchanges the two 1-chains,

$$e_0^\pm \rightarrow e_0^\pm, \quad e_1^\pm \rightarrow e_1^\mp. \quad (271)$$

The boundary operator is just $\partial e_0^\pm = 0$ and $\partial e_1^\pm = e_0^+ + e_0^-$.

The cell decomposition of the space $T_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^1 = (S^N \times T^1)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ is given as follows:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_{00}^\pm &:= e_0^+ \times e_0^\pm \equiv e_0^- \times e_0^\pm, \\ e_{\ell 0}^\pm &:= e_\ell^+ \times e_0^\pm \equiv e_\ell^- \times e_0^\pm, \\ e_{(\ell-1)1}^\pm &:= e_{\ell-1}^+ \times e_1^\pm \equiv e_{\ell-1}^- \times e_1^\mp, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \ell = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (272)$$

It is then easy to see that the boundary operator is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial e_{\ell 0}^\pm &= 0, \quad \ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \partial e_{01}^\pm &= e_{00}^+ + e_{00}^-, \\ \partial e_{\ell 1}^\pm &= e_{(\ell-1)1}^+ + e_{(\ell-1)1}^- + e_{\ell 0}^+ + e_{\ell 0}^-, \quad \ell = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (273)$$

By dualization we find the following coboundary operator, where the notation for the cochain should be self-evident:

$$\delta c_{\ell\alpha}^\pm = c_{(\ell+\alpha)1}^+ + c_{(\ell+\alpha)1}^-, \quad (\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad \alpha = 0, 1). \quad (274)$$

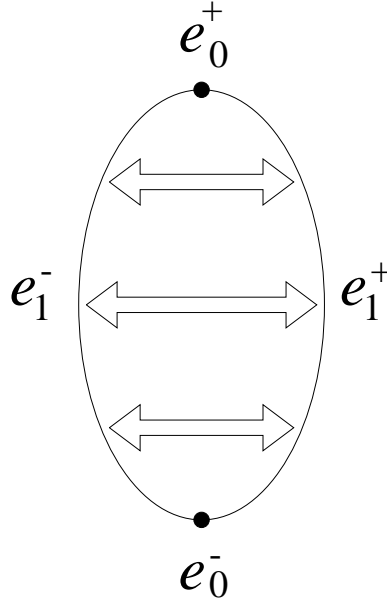


Figure 6: Cell decomposition of T^1 .

From this expression, we see that B^2 (the space of coboundaries of dimension 2) is spanned by $(c_{11}^+ + c_{11}^-)$ while Z^2 (the space of 2-cocycles) is spanned by $(c_{20}^+ + c_{11}^+)$, $(c_{20}^- + c_{11}^+)$, and $(c_{11}^+ + c_{11}^-)$. The cohomology group $H^2 = Z^2/B^2$ is therefore given by

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[c_{20}^+ + c_{11}^+] \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2[c_{20}^- + c_{11}^+]. \quad (275)$$

The first generator has value 1 on e_{20}^+ i.e., \mathbb{RP}^2 at the \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed point e_0^+ , while it vanishes on e_{20}^- , i.e., \mathbb{RP}^2 at the other \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed point e_0^- . The second generator vanishes on e_{20}^+ (\mathbb{RP}^2 at e_0^+) while it has value 1 on e_{20}^- (\mathbb{RP}^2 at e_0^-).

$n = 2$

We consider the \mathbb{Z}_2 -equivariant cell decomposition of T^2 depicted in figure 7. There are four 0-chains e_0^i where $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. In addition, there are six 1-chains e_1^μ with $\mu = 1, \bar{1}, 2, \bar{2}, 3, \bar{3}$ and two 2-chains e_2^I with $I = 1, \bar{1}$. The \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on them in the following way:

$$e_0^i \rightarrow e_0^i, \quad e_1^\mu \rightarrow e_1^{\bar{\mu}}, \quad e_2^I \rightarrow e_2^{\bar{I}}. \quad (276)$$

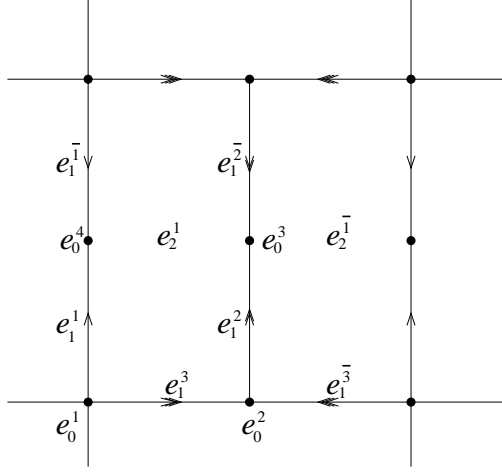


Figure 7: Cell decomposition of T^2 .

In this expression, $\bar{\bar{2}} = 2$ etc. The cell decomposition of $T_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2$ is given by

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_{00}^i &:= e_0^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_0^- \times e_0^i, \\ e_{10}^i &:= e_1^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_1^- \times e_0^i, \\ e_{01}^\mu &:= e_0^+ \times e_1^\mu \equiv e_0^- \times e_1^\mu, \end{aligned} \right\} \\ \left. \begin{aligned} e_{\ell 0}^i &:= e_\ell^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_\ell^- \times e_0^i, \\ e_{(\ell-1)1}^\mu &:= e_{\ell-1}^+ \times e_1^\mu \equiv e_{\ell-1}^- \times e_1^\mu, \\ e_{(\ell-2)2}^I &:= e_{\ell-2}^+ \times e_2^I \equiv e_{\ell-2}^- \times e_2^I \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \ell = 2, 3, \dots \quad (277)$$

Here, we do not show all the details of the computation but just present the result. The 2^{nd} coboundary group B^2 is spanned by $c_{02}^1 + c_{02}^{\bar{1}}$ and $c_{11}^\mu + c_{11}^{\bar{\mu}}$ with $\mu = 1, 2, 3$. The cohomology is of rank 4, $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^2, \mathbb{Z}_2) = (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$, and the four generators are represented by

$$c_{20}^1 + c_{11}^1 + c_{11}^3 + c_{02}^1, \quad c_{20}^2 + c_{11}^2 + c_{11}^3 + c_{02}^1, \quad c_{20}^3 + c_{11}^2 + c_{02}^1, \quad c_{20}^4 + c_{11}^1 + c_{02}^1. \quad (278)$$

Note that the i^{th} generator has a non-trivial value on the \mathbb{RP}^2 at the fixed point e_0^i (i.e., on the cycle e_{20}^i), and is vanishing at the other fixed points e_0^j , $j \neq i$.

$n = 3$

We consider the \mathbb{Z}_2 -equivariant cell decomposition of T^3 depicted in figure 8. There are eight 0-chains e_0^i ($i = A, B, C, \dots, H$); fourteen 1-chains e_1^μ ($\mu = a, \bar{a}, b, \bar{b}, \dots, g, \bar{g}$); eight 2-chains e_2^I ($I = \alpha, \bar{\alpha}, \dots, \delta, \bar{\delta}$); and two 3-chains e_3^λ ($\lambda = 1, \bar{1}$). The \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on them as follows,

$$e_0^i \rightarrow e_0^i, \quad e_1^\mu \rightarrow e_1^{\bar{\mu}}, \quad e_2^I \rightarrow e_2^{\bar{I}}, \quad e_3^\lambda \rightarrow e_3^{\bar{\lambda}}. \quad (279)$$

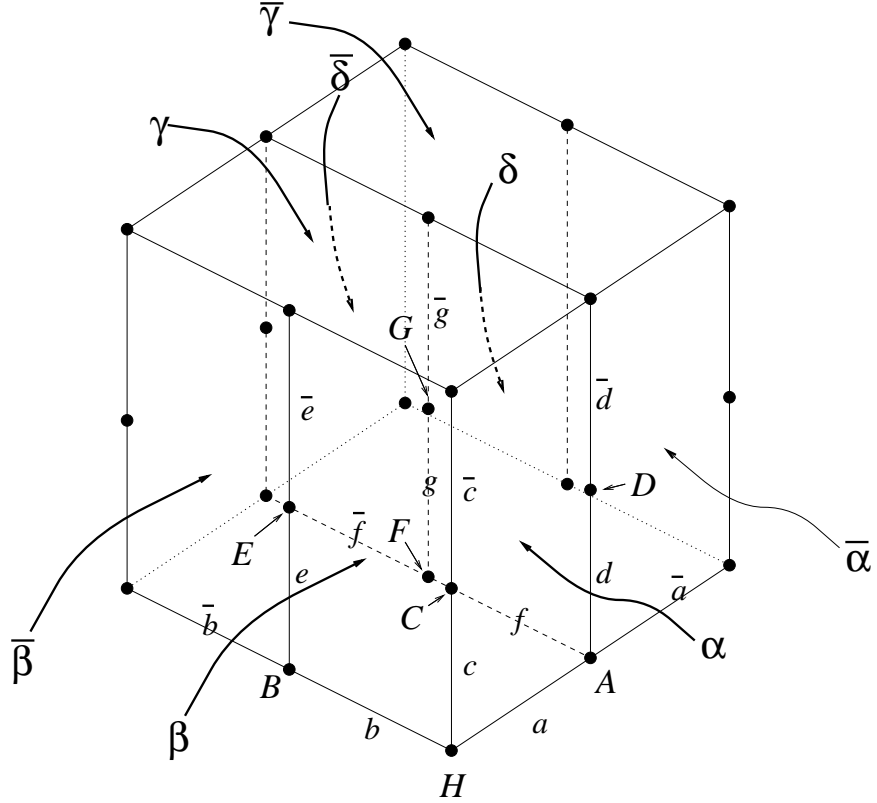


Figure 8: Cell decomposition of T^3 .

The cell decomposition of $T_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^3$ is given by

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 e_{00}^i &:= e_0^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_0^- \times e_0^i, \\
 e_{10}^i &:= e_1^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_1^- \times e_0^i, \\
 e_{01}^\mu &:= e_0^+ \times e_1^\mu \equiv e_0^- \times e_1^\mu, \\
 e_{20}^i &:= e_2^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_2^- \times e_0^i, \\
 e_{11}^\mu &:= e_1^+ \times e_1^\mu \equiv e_1^- \times e_1^\mu, \\
 e_{02}^I &:= e_0^+ \times e_2^I \equiv e_0^- \times e_2^I, \\
 e_{\ell 0}^i &:= e_\ell^+ \times e_0^i \equiv e_\ell^- \times e_0^i, \\
 e_{(\ell-1)1}^\mu &:= e_{\ell-1}^+ \times e_1^\mu \equiv e_{\ell-1}^- \times e_1^\mu, \\
 e_{(\ell-2)2}^I &:= e_{\ell-2}^+ \times e_2^I \equiv e_{\ell-2}^- \times e_2^I, \\
 e_{(\ell-3)3}^\lambda &:= e_{\ell-3}^+ \times e_3^\lambda \equiv e_{\ell-3}^- \times e_3^\lambda,
 \end{aligned} \right\} \ell = 3, 4, \dots \quad (280)$$

As in the previous case, we only present the result. The 2^{nd} coboundary group B^2 is spanned by $c_{02}^I + c_{02}^{\bar{I}}$ for all I and $c_{11}^\mu + c_{11}^{\bar{\mu}}$ for all μ . The cohomology is of rank 7, $H_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^2(T^3, \mathbb{Z}_2) = (\mathbb{Z}_2)^7$,

and the seven generators are represented by

$$\begin{aligned}
& c_{20}^A + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^b + c_{11}^c + c_{11}^d + c_{11}^f + c_{02}^\beta + c_{02}^\delta, \\
& c_{20}^B + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^a + c_{11}^c + c_{11}^d + c_{02}^\beta + c_{02}^\delta, \\
& c_{20}^C + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^a + c_{11}^b + c_{02}^\gamma, \\
& c_{20}^D + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^a + c_{11}^b + c_{11}^c + c_{11}^d + c_{02}^\beta + c_{02}^\gamma + c_{02}^\delta, \\
& c_{20}^E + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^a + c_{11}^b + c_{11}^c + c_{11}^e + c_{02}^\alpha + c_{02}^\gamma, \\
& c_{20}^F + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^a + c_{11}^b + c_{11}^c + c_{11}^f + c_{11}^g + c_{02}^\alpha + c_{02}^\beta + c_{02}^\delta, \\
& c_{20}^G + c_{20}^H + c_{11}^a + c_{11}^b + c_{11}^c + c_{11}^g + c_{02}^\alpha + c_{02}^\beta + c_{02}^\gamma + c_{02}^\delta.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that the i^{th} generator has a non-trivial value on the \mathbb{RP}^2 at the fixed point e_0^i (i.e., on the cycle e_{20}^i) and also at the point e_0^H (i.e., on the cycle e_{20}^H), and is vanishing at the other fixed points e_0^j , $j \neq i, H$.

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